The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

GOLD QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Bill Regulating Speculation in Gold.

Long Declared Unworthy of Membership.

Colfax Offers to Withdraw Expulsion Resolution.

THE DEMOCRATS WON'T PERMIT HIM.

THE MONTANA TERRITORIAL BILL.

AN ARSENAL AT ROCK ISLAND.

Brigadier Generals Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1864.

Report of the New Tax Bill.

The tax bill reported to-day by Mr. Morrill was ordered to be printed under strict injunctions of secrecy, until copies be laid upon the tables of members. It is not an amendment to former acts, but embraces all of the old laws which was thought advisable to retain, and repeals the residue. It has one hundred and seventy three sections, and is in five parts. The general ratio of increase as heretofore stated is in the proportion of five to three. Incomes and manufactures, for instance are taxed five instead of three per cent. Malt liquors, one dollar instead of sixty cents per barrel, and salt six instead of four cents per hundred pounds. Taxes above general ratio, are laid on several leading articles. Crude petroleum pays nothing; but refined is taxed twenty, instead of ten, per cent. per gallon. Smoking tobacco with stems in is taxed fifteen instead of five cents a plug, and fine cut twenty-five and thirty-five instead of fifteen. Cigars are taxed from five to thirty-five dollars and upwards. No increase on distilled liquors until July first. All manufactured after that date, till January, is taxed one dollar. All after January, one dollar and a quarter. Tax on gas is increased sixty-six to one hundred per cent. Licenses and stamp duties are considerably increased. The bill will be called up on Tuesday, and every day thereafter till finished.

Bill to Prevent Gold Speculation.

The bill which Thad. Stevens vainly tried to report from the Ways and Means Committee to-day, is another attempt to put an end to gold speculation. It requires dealears in gold to take out licenses, and requires the manual transfer of the amount bought and sold, and is understood to have been drawn with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Long an Unworthy Member of the House.

The debate on the resolution to expel Mr. Long was resumed immediately after the reading of the journal. Mr. Colfax demanded the previous question. After Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, had finished his speech, which he began on Monday, Mr. Colfax then accepted Mr. Broomall's amendment, making it a resolution of censure instead of expulsion, upon which he made a speech of one hour, and was followed by Mr. Long, whose hour was extended fifteen minutes, notwithstanding the Democrats had refused a similar courtesy to Mr. Colfax,

Mr. Long commenced in a strain indicating that he was deeply moved by his position before the House and the country, but closed reiterating all he had said before, and clamoring loudly for peace with the South.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—yeas, 70; nays, 79. A vote was then taken on the first resolution declaring Mr. Long an unworthy member of the House. Carried—yeas, 80; nays, 70. Mr. Daily was the only Democrat who voted in the affirmative. Frank Blair voted in the negative, and Williams did not vote. The second resolution directing the Speaker to read the resolution to Mr. Long in open session, was laid on the table—yeas, 71; nays, 69. Both Broomall and Colfax offered to withdraw this resolution; but the Democrats objected and insisted on a vote.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Conference Committee's report on the Montana Territorial bill leaves it as passed by the Senate. In relation to qualifications of voters there is no restriction on account of color. The Senate agreed to report to-day.

From the estimates sent to the Senate to-day by the Secretary of the Interior it appears in consequence of the removal of the Sioux and Winnebago Indians from Minnesota, that twenty-nine thousand dollars are required for their support up to July, and one hundred and seven thousand for the next fiscal year.

The enabling act for Nebraska was passed by the Senate, and will be concurred in by the House.

The bill which passed the Senate to-day for a settlement of claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, provides for the appointment of one commissioner, with a compensation of five thousand dollars per annum.

The Senate passed the House bills to-day for settling the accounts of the seamen and crews of the gunboats Cincinnati and Baron de Kalb, lost on the Mississippi.

The Senate passed the bill to-day authorizing the Secretary of War to take possession of Rock Island for the construction of an arsenal there, and also provides for a settlement for the land by the Secretary of War, or Commissioners appointed by the President or Circuit Court. Claims are barred unless settled within three years.

Provisions of Stevens' Gold Bill.

The gold bill which Mr. Stevens endeavored to report from the Committee of Ways and Means to-day was reported by Mr. Sherman, from the Senate Finance Committee, just before adjournment. It provides that it shall be unlawful to make any contract for the purchase, sale or loan of gold or foreign exchange for future delivery or for payment of differences or upon any other terms than immediate manual delivery of said coin and immediate payment by manual delivery of currency promised to be paid. It provides also that none but bona fide owners in actual possession shall make a contract for the sale of gold or foreign exchange, and forbids transaction in gold or foreign exchange, except at the place of business of the buyer or seller. All contracts made in violation of the act are void. The penalties are a fine of one to ten thousand dollars, or imprisonment from three to twelve months, or both.

This bill was drawn at the Treasury Department yesterday, and left with Assistant Secretary Field to be presented to the two committees this morning.

Secretary Chase, on his arrival at New York this morning, telegraphed to Messrs. Sherman and Hooper for immediate action. Both committees went into session, with the result as above stated.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would call it up for action in the morning hour.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following as Brigadiers: John P. Hawkins, Edward A. Wild, William Birney, A. L. Cheltain and Wm. A. Pyle. These nominations were originally made with limitation to command colored troops, and had been returned to the President for removal of restriction, which was done.—The Senate also confirmed Austin Willey, of California, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, and John G. Pratt, of Kansas, Indian Agent for the Delawares.

Additional Items in Tax Bill.

The following additional items of the Tax bill are believed to be correct: Tax on manufacturers of furs largely increased; schedule of slaughtered animals altered in respect of age of cattle, so as to prevent frauds in returns; tax imposed on pig iron and that of coal slightly increased; tax of lard oil and linseed oil increased in same proportion as petroleum; stamp duty on contracts altered so as to put a tax on each contract instead of each sheet of paper on which is writing; no stamp duty on receipts; no increase of tax on advertisements; no increase on distillers' licenses.

General Grant in Washington.

Lieutenant General Grant was at Headquarters, and in consultation with the President this morning.

Important from Mexico.

Advices received at New York, from Mexico, via Havana, state that Durango had been occupied by the Imperialists, Gen. Patton having left for Chihuahua. The reported capture of Guadalajara by Uraga is absurd. A French frigate, with troops, had left Vera Cruz for the Rio Grande.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Auction Laws in Allegheny County.

INSPECTION OF LEATHER.

OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

WATER WORKS OF ALLEGHENY.

Western Pennsylvania R. R. Company.

THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Home for Destitute Children of Soldiers.

A FIRE MARSHAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 14.

HOUSE—Bills in place—Mr. Fleming read in place a bill to charter the Middletown Railroad Company. Section third provides that the said Company shall have the right to build a railroad from a point near the Middletown Furnaces in Middletown, to a point on the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near the Depot in said borough, in as direct a route between the said points as practicable.

Mr. Brown, to permit the Councils of Warren to sell real estate. Mr. Olmstead, North American Oil Company; supplement to auction laws relative to Allegheny county.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY—Mr. Herron, supplement to regulating the inspection of leather in Allegheny; supplement to the act of 1794, to prevent vice and immorality. Mr. Brown, a supplement to the Farmers' railroad, in Venango county, was taken up and passed. Mr. Slack, a charter for the Ohio Canal Company; also relative to the water works of Allegheny City was taken up. The latter passed finally.

BILLS REPORTED.—Supplement to the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, of Greene county. One relative to the capital stock of the Venango Bank. One relative to the Petroleum Bank. Supplement to the Bank of Pittsburgh, amended. One relative to the Presque Isle Insurance Company. One relative to a Home for destitute children of soldiers.

BILLS PASSED.—Mr. Slack, one for additional water priveleges in Allegheny city. Also one relative to Livery Stable Keepers in Allegheny county.

Mr. Denniston, one to charter the Western Mining company of Colorado.

SENATE.—BILLS REPORTED—One relative to paying bounties in the borough and townships of Beaver county. One relative to Lunatics and Habitual Drunkards.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad bill was called up on third reading. Mr. Graham moved to go into a special committee on the amendment, providing that if the canal is abandoned between Pittsburgh and Freeport, the Pennsylvania Railroad is liable for all damages sustained. The motion was lost—yeas 10, nays 21. The motion was reconsidered and lost—yeas 13, nays 17. Passed finally—yeas 23, nays 8. The supplement to the Free Banking Law was considered and passed. Bills relative to the payment of interest on the State debt were passed.

From Cairo and Below.

Surrender of Paducah Again Demanded.

COLONEL HICKS DECLINES.

Louisiana Constitutional Convention.

DEDICATION OF LIBERTY HALL.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY FIGHT.

REBELS ALMOST ANNIHILATED.

Rebel Evacuaton of Shreveport.

Rebel Evacuation of Shreveport.

CAIRO, April 14.—Another demand was made this afternoon for the surrender of Paducah, giving one hour for the removal of the women and children. Col. Hicks declined to surrender and is prepared to meet the anticipated attack.

The following dispatch per steamer Olive Branch, failed to reach your correspondent's hands till to-day:

New Orleans, March 1st.—The dedicatory services of Liberty Hall, named and selected by Gen. Banks, took place this morning, and were most impressive. Rev. J. P. Norman, of New York, presided over the ceremonies.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention met at Liberty Hall at twelve o'clock. Alfred Shaw was chosen President *pro tem*; A. C. Hills, of the *Era*, Secretary *pro tem*. The Committee on Credentials was selected, when the Convention adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow.

A brilliant fight recently took place at Pensacola between thirty of the 14th cavalry and fifty of the South Alabama cavalry, in which the rebels were almost annihilated in a hand to hand encounter with sabres.

Mrs. Gen. Banks, assisted by the ladies of New Orleans, designs giving a series of tableaux at the opera house on Wednesday next, for the benefit of soldiers' wives and widows.

The prize schooner Mary C. Benton had arrived at New Orleans from off Galveston.

Seven negroes had been tried for the murder of the family of Mr. Neff, near Port Hudson, in January, and three of them sentenced to be hung.

SHREVEPORT, LA., April 14.—A Natchez paper of the 1st., has a report that the rebels have blown up their rams Shreveport and Misssouri, to prevent their falling into our bands, and have evacuated Shreveport.

FROM ARKANSAS.

GEN. STEELE'S EXPEDITION.

REBEL ATTACKS REPULSED.

Shelby and Marmaduke Routed.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 11.—Advices from General Steele to the seventh have been received. His expedition had reached a point five miles South of Ekin Ferry, on the Little Missouri River, about twenty-five miles from Camden, where he expected General Thayer with the Fort Smith forces would join him the next day. On the 2d Shelby attacked Steele's rear guard, under General Rice, with one thousand two hundred cavalry and two pieces of artillery, and was repulsed with a loss of one hundred killed and wounded. Our loss was about forty-four killed and wounded, and fifteen prisoners.

On the 4th inst. Marmaduke attacked with 3,000 or 4,000 cavalry, and five pieces of artillery on the South side of the Little Missouri. After five hours fighting he was routed with a loss of four killed, and twenty-three wounded. Our loss was only three wounded. There is a large force of rebels five or six miles still in the advance, but it is not expected they will make a stand. Nothing has been heard of Gen. Banks or the gunboats.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Review of Gen. Birney's Division by Gen. Hancock.

The Rebels Reported at Blue Ridge.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Accounts from the Army of the Potomac say the third division second corps, commanded by Gen. Birney, was reviewed to-day by Gen. Hancock and presented a splendid appearance. Gen. Meade was present and complimented the Division and its commander for efficiency. After the review the Generals partook of refreshments with John M. Botts, at his invitation, and afterward with Gen. Birney. The day was beautiful. A rumor prevails, but no credit is given to it, that the rebels have recently been seen on the Blue Ridge.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

TREASURE FOR ENGLAND.

WOOL AND TEA FOR NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Sailed—The ship Success for Ballao, also the steamer Golden City for Panama, carrying three hundred and fifty passengers and $787,000 in treasure for England, and $292,900 for New York. She also takes two hundred and ninety chests of tea and one hundred and twenty bales of wool for New York. Among her passengers was Greathouse, the privateer of the schooner Chapman, who goes to Washington in irons, for trial, having forfeited his parole.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

SENATE—The bill to enable the people of Nebraska to form a constitution and State government was passed without amendments.

Mr. Wade reported from the Committee on Conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses, on the bill enabling the people of Montana to form a territorial government. Adopted.

The bill to charter a Masonic Hall Association in the District of Columbia, was passed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Financial Committee, reported a substitute for bill 106. It provides, that it shall be unlawful to make any contract for the purchase, or sale, or loan, or delivery of any gold coin or bullion, or of foreign exchange, at any time subsequently to the making of the contract, or for payment of any contingency in default of delivery of said coin, &c.; it provides, also, that none but *bona fide* owners in actual possession shall make a contract for sale of the gold, and forbids any banker or other person to make the sale of gold coin, or bullion, or foreign exchange, or to make a contract for any such purchase or sale, at other than his ordinary place of business; all contracts violative of the act are void. The penalties for the violation of this act are—a fine not more than ten thousand nor less than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The Senate then went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, asked leave to offer a resolution, that, until otherwise ordered, this House will each day take a recess from four and a half o'clock, until seven o'clock, for the purpose of holding night sessions for the transaction of business. Objection was made from the opposite side.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution to expel Mr. Long. Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, opposed the resolution, contending that free speech had been recognized by the common law of England from time immemorial. A man has a right here to advocate such doctrines as will the better secure liberty to ourselves and posterity. He was not here to vindicate the sentiments avowed by the gentleman from Ohio. He did not say the day would not come when he would take the same ground, but if it did, he would declare his sentiments, although prison doors and Bastiles should be opened to receive him. We must have freedom of debate in this country, or bid farewell to liberty.

Mr. Cox demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Colfax remarked that as delays were intended he had better proceed with his remarks.

Mr. Cox replied he and his friends did not want to delay but they thought on a question of such importance there ought to be a record of names.

The main question was then ordered to be put.

Yeas, 75. Nays, 71.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, said three or four gentlemen on the opposition side desired to speak on the previous question. It should not be brought to bear to curtail free speech. He therefore appealed to Mr. Colfax not to make that motion until others had been heard.

Mr. Colfax replied that his heart was disposed to accede to the request, but public duty demanded that he should make the motion. About twenty-six speeches have been made and both sides have been equally heard. There were fifteen members who yet desired to express their views. He called attention to the fact that Joshua Giddings was expelled under the previous question without an opportunity to be heard. He felt compelled to demand the previous question. On Tuesday Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, had raised a point of order that Mr. Brownell's substitute for Mr. Colfax's resolution, declaring Mr. Long answerable by the members of this House was not in order. The Speaker pro tem, Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, declared the substitute to be in order. It did not propose to censure Mr. Long for words spoken in debate, but for the publication of his speech in New York, showing him to be in favor of the reception of the Southern Confederacy, and aiding the traitors in arms against the Government.

The Speaker pro tem declared Mr. Broomall's substitute in order.

Mr. Eldridge appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question being taken, the decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas, 79; nays, 65.

Mr. Colfax said as Mr. Broomall's proposition would accomplish a similar object, he could accept it for his own to expel the gentleman from Ohio, as it was evident a sufficient number of votes could not be obtained for his expulsion. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, wanted to move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, gave notice that he should renew the original resolution of expulsion.

The question was then stated, Shall the question be now put?

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, then supported the propositions he had presented in the performance of his duty. He showed that when Henry Clay was Speaker he came down from the chair numerous times to reply to Josiah Quincy, who had expressed himself against the war of 1812. He answered several gentlemen, continuing: Just such speeches as Mr. Long's incited riot in New York and Illinois, and encouraged the enemy at Richmond and elsewhere, gladdening their hearts and strengthening their hands.

Mr. Long, of Ohio, said he was not arraigned for any misconduct, but merely for expressing his views on the great subject before them, having called the sentiments of Lincoln, Seward and other Republicans in his support. He may have been in error, but his judgment and conscience told him he was right.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to.

The resolution censuring Mr. Long was adopted by a vote of 80 against 70.

Mr. Colfax then moved the previous question on the preamble, upon the adoption of which it was ordered to. The preamble sets forth substantially, that Alexander Long, a representative from the twenty-second district of Ohio, by his open declaration in the National Capital and by publication in New York, has shown himself to be in favor of the principles of the so called Confederacy now trying to establish itself on the ruins of the country, thereby giving aid and comfort to the enemy in their destructive practices, and to the traitors against the Government, within our borders by assurances of their success and affirmations of the justice of their cause and that such conduct is incompatible with his duty as a member of this body.

The above preamble was agreed to by Yeas, 78. Nays, 63. Adjourned.

FROM BOSTON,

Terrible Shipwreck.

BOSTON, April 14.

The ship Elvira, Capt. Andrews, from Calcutta for Boston, with a valuable cargo, foundered in the Bay of Bengal, on the 20th of January, during a hurricane. The Captain and first mate went down in the ship. The remainder of the crew took refuge in the ship's house, which became detached from the vessel before the night of the first day. Five of them were washed off the house and drowned on the fourth day, and others died, and on the fifth day one more died. The survivors remained on the wreck till January 27th, when they were taken off by the French bark DeGallis Deylon. Of the crew of 29, all told, but five were saved. The vessel and cargo are largely insured in this city.

FROM NEBRASKA.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

OMAHA, April 13.—It is reported that the Indians have torn down the telegraph line twice near the Junction Station, between Julesburg and Denver City. A fight is said to have taken place at Fremont's Orchard, between the troops from Denver and the Indians, in which five soldiers were wounded.

From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADEDPHIA, April 14.

The rise in the premium on gold has completely unsettled the market for all descriptions of breadstuffs, and prices are advancing.

Flour—Sales of 300 bbls Extra Family flour at $8,25@8,75, and a choice lot at $9; Superfine is held at $7, and Extra at $7,50@7,70.

Rye flour has advanced to $6,75 and Cornmeal to $7,75.

Wheat has advanced 5c, and 6000 bush Red sold at $1,85; 2000 bush Kentucky White at $2,08.

Rye is taken on arrival at $1,38@1,42.

Corn is scarce; Yellow at $1,20.

Oats 90c.

5000 bush Cloverseed sold at $7,25.

Provisions of all kinds have again advanced.

Whisky is active at $1,25.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

Stocks Irregular:			
Penna. 5s	105	Penna. R. R.	80
Morris Canal	82	Gold	180
Long Island	50	Exchange N. Y.	par,

FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, April 14.

FLOUR—Opened active, excited and prices advanced on Change; sales of 50 bbls superfine at $7@7,25, but under the New York news the market closed flat.

WHEAT—Advanced 5c; sales prime red at $1,50 and white at $1,60.

CORN—Rather quiet at $1,18@1,20.

OATS—Advanced to 85c, and in good demand.

RYE—Advanced to $1,50.

WHISKY—Up to $1,25, and at the close held higher.

MESS PORK—Firm and in good demand at $25; sales 1,500 bbls; shoulders advanced to 10½c, and light sides to 11c. Heavy clear sides sold at 12½c.

LARD—Advanced to 13¼@13½ cts, with large sales.

BACON—Shoulders sold at 11@11¼, the latter including packages.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

GOLD—79@80. Silver 66@68.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.

COTTON—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Higher and excited; single extra, $7; double extra, $7,75@8,50.

WHEAT—Has risen 10@45c.; prime $1,58@1,60; choice, $1,65@1,75.

CORN—Advanced 10c., and ranges from $1,10 to $1,14.

OATS—Advanced 3@4c., and ranges from 92 to 95c.

LARD—Sales at 14c.

WHISKY—Very active and excited; sales at $1,15@1,20.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE GREAT FALL IN GOLD.

Secretary Chase Draws for £800,000.

The Re D'Italia Arrived at Gibraltar

The Steamer Asia Signalled.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The great fall in gold is occasioned by a report that Secretary Chase has drawn for 800,000 pounds sterling, against the gold sent from San Francisco last year.

The steamer Thomas A. Scott, has arrived from New Orleans, with loss of rudder and propeller.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Italian frigate Re D'Italia arrived at Gibraltar on the 28th ult., in fourteen days and twenty hours, running time. The ship and engines were in perfect order.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, is signalled below, with dates to the 3rd inst.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, April 15.

COTTON has advanced; 300 bales sold at an advance of 2c. Sales at 82c, the market closing quiet.

FLOUR is 10@20c higher; 17,000 bbls sold at $7 65@7 80 for State, $8 30@8 75 for Ohio, and $8 40@8 60 for Southern.

WHEAT has advanced 3@5c, with sales of 27,000 bush at 207½ for white Kentucky, $2 for Michigan, and $1 90 for red Jersey.

CORN has advanced 2c; sales of 42,000 bush at $1 36@1 38.

PORK buoyant; 4,000 bbls sold at $28 75@27 for new mess.

BACON—The market for this commodity is also buoyant at 13@15½c.

LARD active; sales of 6,000 kegs at 14¼@16c.

WHISKY firm; with sales of 3,500 bbls at $1 25 @1 26.

SUGAR firm.

COFFEE firm and quiet.

MOLASSES dull.

PETROLEUM excited and advanced 2c; crude 42c; refined, in bond, 55@57½; free 65@67c.

FREIGHTS dull.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1864.

Stocks dull and lower.

Gold	176	Reading	160
6s, '81, registered	117	Galena & Chicago	143
1 year certificates	113	Clev & Toledo	147½
Chicago & R I	150	Michigan Cent	155
Ill. Cen. Scrip	147¼	Clev & Pitts	129½
Mich Southern	115	T. H. & A.	83
Harlem	182	Pitts & Ft Wayne	142
Erie R. R.	123¾	Toledo & Wabash	72
M. S. Guar	151	N. Western	68
Cumberland pre.	83½	Canton	73¼
Hudson River	153¾		

FROM HARRISBURG.

The following bill has passed both Houses, and now only awaits the Govornor's signature:

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of a Fire Marshal for Allegheny county.

WHEREAS, Many fires which are believed to have been caused by incendiaries have lately occurred in Allegheny county by which property of great value has been destroyed;

AND WHEREAS, It is believed that many persons guilty of the crime of arson, in said county, have escaped detection and conviction on account of their being no person in said county whose duty it is to make the investigations necessary to ascertain the origin and causes of fires occurring therein, now, therefore, in order to facilitate the detection and conviction of such criminals, and for the better preventing the crime of arson and to render the property in said county more secure from destruction by fires caused by incendiaries.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and on the fourth Monday of March in every year thereafter, appoint a citizen of said county to serve as Fire Marshal of said county, for the term of one year from that date and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, if he shall so long faithfully perform the duties of his office, whose salary shall be one hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly out of the treasury of the said county; and the said court may, if the public interest demand it at any time, upon the application of any freeholder of the county, remove the incumbent of the office; and if at any time, during any term, the said office shall from any cause become vacant, the said court shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, appoint a citizen of said county to fill such vacancy during the remainder of such unexpired term.

SEC. 2. Before entering on the duties of his office, the Fire Marshal shall give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the court of common pleas, of said county, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and he shall also take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before said court, well and faithfully to perform his duties as Fire Marshal. And said bond and oath or affirmation shall be entered on record in the recorder's office of said county, and shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of said court, and the record copy thereof shall be admitted and used in evidence in all judicial proceedings with the same effect as the originals.

SEC. 3. The Fire Marshal shall attend if practicable all fires occurring in said county, and shall endeavor to save and protect from the fire all property in danger therefrom, and to protect such property from loss by pilfage and theft, and from injury and destruction in any manner, and he shall have power to take any measure he may deem proper and expedient for that purpose; and he shall also have power to call upon any constable, policeman, or citizen, of any city, ward, borough or township in said county, to aid and assist him in protecting and saving property as aforesaid, and to aid and assist in carrying into execution any measures he may deem proper and expedient, as aforesaid; and he shall investigate, and if possible ascertain the origin and cause of every fire occurring in said county, the nature and value of the property injured or destroyed thereby, whether said property was insured or not, and if insured, the amount of such insurance, by whom effected, for whose benefit, and by whom the risk was taken, the names and places of residence of the owner or owners, and of all the parties interested in the property injured or destroyed, and the nature and amount of such interest.

SEC. 4. If, in any investigation, it shall appear to the Fire Marshal from the evidence before him, that any building or other property, in said county, has been wilfully set on fire by any person or persons, he shall in such case have the same power to issue a warrant directed to any constable of any ward, borough, or township, of said county, for the arrest of such person or persons and their accessories, and to commit them for trial, or take bail for their appearance, as a justice of the peace of the county would have upon information made before him, setting forth the same facts as appear in evidence before the marshal, and in such case the said Fire Marshal shall proceed in the same manner as a justice of the peace is required by law to do, and with the same powers as he would have after an information duly made before him.

SEC. 5. The Fire Marshal, in order to enable him to discharge the duties required in the foregoing section, shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in the discharge of the duties of his office, and a wilful violation of any oath or affirmation so administered by him, or wilfully or knowingly giving false testimony before him, shall be perjury. And he shall have power to compel the attendance of any person whom he may desire to examine in relation to any fire, by subpœna and attachment: and if any person shall refuse to be sworn or affirmed, or to testify in relation to any of the matters in regard to which it is the duty of the Fire Marshal to make investigation, or shall refuse to produce before the Fire Marshal any books, papers or documents in their possession, which the said Marshal may deem necessary to ascertain the truth in any investigation then being made by him, the said marshal shall have power to commit such person to the common jail of Allegheny co., until such person shall be willing to, and shall be sworn, or affirmed, or testify, or produce the books, papers and documents, as the case may be, and no longer. *Provided*, That no testimony taken under oath or affirmation before the Fire Marshal, as aforesaid, shall be used in evidence against the party giving it in any civil or criminal proceedings whatsoever, except in prosecutions against such party for perjury.

SEC. 6. Any constable, policeman, watchman or citizen, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the orders or directions of the Fire Marshal, when called upon by him to aid or assist in saving or protecting any property at any fire, or any constable who shall refuse or neglect to execute any warrant of the Fire Marshal directed to him for the arrest of any person for the crime of arson, or any person or persons who shall wilfully hinder or obstruct, or attempt to hinder or obstruct, the Fire Marshal in the performance of his duties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in the court of quarter sessions of said county, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding —— dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 7. The Fire Marshal shall keep an office in the city of Pittsburgh, which shall be kept open during business hours each day, and he shall keep a record of all fires occurring in said county, which record shall show the result of his investigations in relation to each fire, and which shall be open to the public for examination, and he shall also keep on file in his office all depositions and notes of testimony taken by him in the discharge of his duties, which any person desirous of so doing shall be permitted to examine and take copies of, upon payment by them to the said Marshal of the fee of fifty cents for such examination, and he shall also, on the fourth Monday of March in every year, make report in writing to the court of common pleas in Allegheny county, of his proceedings as Fire Marshal during the year preceding his report, which report shall be published at the expense of the county, and shall be filed among the records of said court.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY, General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Probable Homicide at Camp Reynolds.

A stabbing affray occurred yesterday afternoon at Camp Reynolds, which, before this reaches the eye of the reader, will have doubtless proved fatal. It appears, from what we were enabled to learn concerning the affair, that a number of the soldiers were engaged in "skylarking," or amusing themselves at each other's expense. During their sport one of the number named Laustetter became angry, and Hans Lazear, a drafted man, of Company A., 7th Pennsylvania Regiment, stepped upon his toes, whereupon Laustetter drew a knife and plunged it into Lazear's body some three or four times, inflicting such wounds as will doubtless produce death. Laustetter was immediately arrested, and placed in the guard house, to await the result of Lazear's injuries. Surgical aid was quickly rendered the wounded man, who was very low when last heard from.

The Sanitary Fair.

The erection of the Sanitary Fair Buildings, on the Diamond Square, Allegheny, has been commenced, and a large force of workmen are employed upon them. Already the buildings have assumed shape, the frame work of Floral Hall being already up, and it is the determination of the Building Committee to push the work vigorously until completed. In the meantime, the several sub-committees of trades and professions are laboring zealously and energetically in their respective spheres to make such display as will ensure great attraction and large revenue. The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company, at a recent meeting, agreed to donate to the Sanitary Fair, the company's share of the proceeds of one day's average product of crude oil from their wells during the present month. The work goes bravely on, and we trust will not be permitted to lag until the Fair closes with the greatest success that could reasonably be expected.

Borough Officers.—At a recent meeting of the Lawrenceville Council, the following Borough officers were elected for the ensuing year: Treasurer, Wm. Jamison, Esq.; Solicitor, John W. Riddell, Esq.; Regulator, James W. Develin; Clerk of Councils, Jonathan Longstaff; Street Commissioner, George Fritzley; Board Measurer, Charles North; Assistant Measurer, Geo. McKee.

In his New Quarters.—John Smith, convicted yesterday of burglary, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years, was taken over in the afternoon, and placed in charge of Capt. Birmingham. The United States have a charge of Postoffice robbery against Smith.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Adams will take his farewell benefit at the Theatre this evening, when he will appear as Richard III. Great desire has been expressed to see Mr. Adams as the "Crooked-backed Tyrant," and the house will undoubtedly be crowded this evening.

PRIZES AT MASONIC HALL.—The Glassblowers continue their highly interesting entertainment at Masonic Hall to-night. As evening, prizes will be awarded the authors of the best poem and the best conundrum on the glass steam engine "Monitor"—poems and conundrums to be handed in at the box-office by 3 o'clock this afternoon. Here is a chance for native talent. The Hall should be filled this afternoon.

DUPREZ & GREEN'S MINSTRELS were greeted again last evening with an overflowing house, at Concert Hall, and their inimitable performances gave the utmost satisfaction. They will give their last exhibition but one this evening. They are decidedly one of the very best troupes we have ever had the pleasure of seeing, and they merit the success they are meeting with.

MORE REBEL IRON-CLADS.

The French Trying Their Hands.

The French paper of New York published, on Thursday morning, an article taken from the *Opinione Nationale*, of Paris, which includes official documents, and proves that the French Government is quietly conniving at the efforts of the Confederate agents to have iron-clad war vessels built in France for the Confederate service. From the revelations of the *Opinione*, it appears that parties at Nantz and Bordeaux have been for months at work, building iron vessels ostensibly for China, but really for the rebel agents. Lt. Maury and Capt. Bullock have been prominent in these negotiations. These vessels are iron-clad, and the rebel authorities have ordered an entire fleet, which the Government of Napoleon seems willing to have built at French ports, in spite of its reiterated decree to maintain a strict neutrality.

Extravagances of New York.

A New York correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, after describing the preparations for the Metropolitan Fair, proceeds to remark as follows:

In the midst of all this patriotic overflow of heart and pocket, there is also a seething current of extravagant folly setting madly, it would seem, towards ruin. Too much cannot be said or written of this insane mania among us. Where it will end heaven only knows. During the series of private concerts and *tableaux vivants*, given for the benefit of the fair, one of our fashionable ladies—formerly a famous Boston belle—threw open her house on Madison Square for a masquerade party, not in aid of the Sanitary Fair, but in sheer love of sensation and reckless expenditure. No end of money was lavished. The costumes were unique, *outre*, dazzling, gorgeous. Some of them, it is said, disgracefully wanting in modest grace and womanly fitness; but then, when one is masked, one can be oblivious to such effects, I suppose. The distinguished hostess herself, always fertile in expedients for outdoing the boldest leader of ton, on that patriotic occasion immortalized her genius, by appearing before her astonished guests with a corporal of living flame jets! In the course of the entertainment, which was kept up until six o'clock a. m.—breakfast being duly served to the revelers—the wearer of that remarkable head dress, in a most suave and gracious manner revealed the secret of its success. Attached to her hoop skirt was a small gasometer, and a connecting pipe, passing up between the elaborate braids of her back hair, secured the brilliant triumph at the risk of the wearer's life! If you are troubled to believe this story, I can only say, "'tis true, but pity 'tis 'tis true." What shall become of a nation in it ordeal hour, if its womanhood finds nothing nobler for use or adornment than a buffoon's arts! Thank heaven, the womanhood of our nation has risen in beauty and power to the level of the nation's head.

Grape Planting.

Mr. Mason who seems to be the best authority among the many experienced and able members of the St. Louis Horticultural Society, recently, on request, gave his views as to the planting of grapes. As to the distance apart at which they should be planted, he said that depended much upon the kind. Rampant growers, like the Concord, Taylor, Norton's Virginia, and some others, require more room than those of medium growth; and those of small growth, like the Delaware, require still less room. The average distance is eight feet by eight, but he thought nine by nine, or nine by ten, still better for most sorts, because even then the roots would interlock. Some growers in New York plant them twelve feet by twelve, and get enormous crops. Mr. Mason thought nine by ten feet best, with trellis six or eight feet high. Delawares he would plant eight by eight feet apart. He would stir the ground twenty to twenty-four inches deep. He would plow a space five or six feet wide, then with a scraper scrape off, plow again, and so on till the proper depth is attained. He said an acre can be prepared this way for twenty-five or thirty dollars, while trenching with spads would cost seventy-five or eighty. He thought the vines should be planted in a north and south direction.

He was asked whether he would grow anything between the rows, like peas, strawberries, or potatoes, and replied that peas were less objectionable than strawberries, which exhaust the soil of moisture. Potatoes would not do. He cultivated them one year between the rows of part of his Catawbas, and the difference is yet visible.

The angry altercation among the Managers of the Fourth National Bank, at New York, has found its way into the papers in the shape of "Cards." The President, the late Mayor Opdyke, is opposed by a majority of the Directors, who have invited him to resign. This, from regard to the interests of those who were induced to become stockholders after his name had been announced as the President, he refused to do; hence a call of the shareholders for to-morrow, to whom the matter in difference will be submitted. The trouble has created quite a feeling among the friends of the National Banking system. The bank has a capital of five millions. Mr. Opdyke has been judicially ousted.

UNION CONVENTION IN TENNESSEE.—The Resuscitate Greenville Convention of 1861 reassembled at the Court House, Knoxville, Tennessee, on Wednesday. About 100 delegates reported in person, representing 22 counties. The President, A. R. Nelson, on opening the Convention, made an explanatory speech, and resigned the chair. William Hiass was chosen President. Some exciting debates arose on a motion to appoint a committee on credentials, with power to determine the loyalty of the delegates. The whole matter was tabled. A business committee of one from each county was appointed which up to noon on Thursday had not been able to agree and report resolutions. The disturbing question is whether the President's terms

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Korah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copy ing old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., o any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

Which is It?

If we say that the country is rushing madly to destruction that is right ahead, do we croak or utter sober truth? Is the country on a frolic from which it will return refreshed and all the stronger for it, or is it careering with insanity that must be followed by prostration, the almost total suspension of the vital functions, a relapse wherein only the skilled physician can find the pulse? Which is it? With the gallop of gold, nearly everything else has mounted to a perilous hight; and still the cry is, up! up! up! How much higher, and, (here one involuntarily holds his breath,) what will be the descent? Is the machinery, by which the elevation has been attained, so nicely adjusted and so under control, that it will be easy and safe? If we say it is, then let us continue to mount up—and be jolly! If it is not, if there is no safety-valve to regulate the inflation, and the laws of the balloon only control the flight, how far ahead is the collapse,—how long will we keep up,—when and where come down?

With millions invested to-day, when gold is at little less than ninety, with millions more to-morrow invested at one hundred per cent, what fortunes will be lost, what wreck will be made, when it drops, as surely it will, sooner or later, to fifty, thirty, twenty,—par!

Of one thing at least we are certain: we are going up. The process is so easy and so joyous that we have little time to contemplate the time or the process of the coming down, or why we have gone up so rapidly.

To drop metaphor; is there any real cause for the present extraordinary state of things? More important still,—what is the remedy? One cannot be answered without a correct knowledge of the other. Congress is appealed to act promptly and pass laws to tax, to impose tariff duties and regulate the currency. Will that be enough? The extraordinary fluctuation in the gold market yesterday indicated its instability and the absence of any direct reason for the sudden rise. To predict, to speculate, or even attempt more than to wait, cooly, if we can, is worse than vain. If we are near the breakers as some believe, let us prepare for them. If it is only delusion, and if from out the rattled danger the flower of safety may yet be plucked, let us be encouraged and not alarmed. Mr. Chase is in New York, let us see what he does. At any rate, let us be hopeful and watch for the clear sky.

A Grave Mistake.

The Union members of Congress, by spending days, which are as golden moments, in wrangling over the treasonable speeches of LONG and HARRIS, are committing a grave mistake. Those would-be traitors and the enemy's cause alone profit by it. The country can stand the treasonable utterances and the traitors themselves; but it cannot stand the wasting of time that ought to be given to the consideration of imperiously demanded measures. We do not question the motive, though we do the wisdom of Mr. Speaker COLFAX in plunging the House at such a moment in a sea of trouble, by introducing his resolution of expulsion. Even could it be carried, and had it been at once, the policy would still have been questionable. We believe it is a saying among huntsmen that certain animals are not worth their skins. At any rate the time required for the operation, might be so much more profitably spent that we think the regret must be general it was ever undertaken.

The time, the energy, the talent, that is being expended on LONG and HARRIS belong to the Tariff, the Tax, the Currency Bills. It will matter little whether there are a hundred LONGS and HARRISES in or out of Congress, if they are not perfected, and perfected *in time*. It is to this waste of valuable time—days of almost vital importance—that the extraordinary rise in gold is principally ascribed. Neither LONG nor HARRIS is worth the advance in the premium on a single gold dollar.

Let men and things of the hour be dropped. Either they had never been taken up, for they alone profit by it. The measures of vital importance held in abeyance, and which bear so intimate relations to the welfare and salvation of the country, should have every hour and every moment of the time of the responsible majority in Congress. Drop LONG, drop HARRIS, and take up the country and its interests. The mistake that has been made by launching on this discussion at this time, resulting, as it does from the purest loyal impulse, may be excused if not persisted in; but if it is, the public judgment will include in its reprobation of the treason of LONG and HARRIS, the lack of wisdom manifested by the Union members.

A Fire Marshal for the County.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an important enactment providing for the appointment, by the Court of Common Pleas, of a citizen of Allegheny county to serve as Fire Marshal for said county. His salary is fixed at only one hundred dollars, with small perquisites, while he is required to give bond in ten thousand dollars. It is an office of great responsibility, and promises most beneficent results to property holders, if its duties are faithfully and honestly discharged. He is obliged to keep an office open during business hours of each day in the city of Pittsburgh, where a record of all fires occurring in the county are to be kept. His duties are quite onerous. It is made his duty to attend, if practicable, all fires occuring in said county, and to protect property from fire, pillage, theft, or injury and destruction in any manner. To effect this purpose he is clothed with ample powers. He can take any measures he may deem proper and expedient; call upon any constable, policeman or citizen to assist him accomplishing these objects. He can institute the most searching investigations where arson is suspected; can compel the attendance of any person whom he may desire to examine in relation to any fire, and in case of contumacy commit them to the county jail. As a measure to prevent the crime of arson, and to render all property in the county more secure from destruction by fires by incendiaries, it is a step in the right direction, and will be regarded as an advance in wholesome legislation. The entire act will be found under the head of our Harrisburg intelligence.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.—This week's issue appears in an enlarged form. It is now a large and well-filled and elegantly printed religious newspaper. In its theological teachings, it is regarded in the west by that large and influential body of Christians known as Presbyterians, as authority in all matters of faith. Under the management of the new editors, Messrs. ALLISON & PATTERSON, the paper has been improved, and shows evidence of increased vigor and usefulness. It is such a paper as every good parent may feel safe in introducing to his household.

OUR Commercial Department to-day will be found interesting and important. Changes are announced in the leading articles.

OUR Oil Market to-day will be found valuable for its statistics. The sales yesterday exceed ten thousand barrels.

The Governor has nominated for trustees of the Pennsylvania Lunatic Asylum, Miles Green, of Huntingdon; A. J. Jones, and Dr. Geo. Dock, of Harrisburg.

The Gold Mines of Idaho.

The discovery of gold in the rich placer mines of Idaho has awakened increased interest in whatever relates to that Territory. It is but little over a year since Idaho has been known as a mining country, but in this short period enough has been discovered to warrant the conclusion that as far as prospected, the mines have proved as rich as those of California in her palmiest days. In times of peace, such statements would set the whole country ablaze with the gold fever. Even as it is, there are many instances published of projected enterprises to the virgin gold fields of Idaho. It is but a few weeks ago we learned of an organized company of capitalists in Pittsburgh who had built a steamboat, with a view of sending thither a body of miners, traders, &c. The government had need for the steamboat, and pressed her into its service. Since then we have not heard of any further movement in the matter. It must be a matter of interest to persons contemplating a visit to Idaho, to obtain the experience and views of one who has already been there. A California miner furnishes some interesting details of what he saw there, and what he thinks of them. Bannock City, Centerville, Placerville, and Pioneer mines are spoken of as the principal mines in that Territory. He cautions emigrants to avoid the gold fields, as was the case in the early emigration to California, they are sure to encounter disappointment. The quartz mines of Idaho he has found to be fabulously rich. He assayed quartz-lode from rock found in Bannock City, and never received less than two thousand dollars per ton. He also had assayed the rock in the manner of the practical quartz miners of California, by crushing and pulverising it in a hand mortar, and panning it out in the ordinary way, and never failed to get less than half a dollar to the pound of rock. Supplies reach Idaho from Oregon and California. From Oregon by the way of Portland. From California by the way of San Francisco and Portland. From Portland up the Columbia river to Walluh, the landing of Wallawalla, two hundred and fifty miles west of Bannock. In high water the steamers run as high up the river as Lewiston, the capital of Idaho, situated on Snake River, 150 miles west of Bannock. Portland must in future be the great depot of Idaho, as San Francisco is of California.

Emigrants going to West Bannock, from St. Joseph or Atchison, will find the stage road the nearest and best route, with the exception that they can save seventy-four miles by leaving the stage road at Galesburg, on the Platte river—that is to say, cross the river at Julesburg and take the road known as the Poll Creek road, leaving Denver City at the South, and coming into the stage road by the way of Fort Laramie to the North, and coming into the stage road again at Fort Halleck. By taking this road you will avoid the Black Hills and Alkalie Plains on the old Laramie road, so fatal to stock. From Fort Halleck you follow the stage road to Fort Bridger; at this place the road forks, the one to the northwest, going to Oregon, by way of Fort Hall, and known as the Oregon road, and the other to the southwest, and known as the California road, by way of Salt Lake. From Fort Bridger to West Bannock by way of Fort Hall, or by the way of Salt Lake there is but little choice. Either of the two are good for a small emigration. A large emigration will exhaust the grass on either of them.

The route by the way of Salt Lake is preferable. From Salt Lake follows old California road to Bear River; from Bear River to Raft River; from Raft River to the City of Rocks; from the City of Rocks five miles to Birch Creek. At this creek you leave the California road, taking the old Oregon road to Cass' Ferry, at Salmon Falls, on the Snake River. From Snake River it is one hundred and fifty miles to Boise city, on Boise River, forty miles from the mines of West Bannock.

There is still another good route, called the Northern. You will leave the stage road at Fort Bridger, taking the Oregon road to Fort Conner, situated at the Soda Springs on Bear River; from Fort Conner to Fort Hull on Snake River. At Fort Hull you cross Snake River and follow down the river on the north side to Boise City, when you are within forty miles of West Bannock.

Some valuable hints are thrown out in relation to how emigrants should travel. They should not travel in a company of less than ten men, well armed. It will be necessary to guard the stock, now that the Snake and Bannock Indians are particularly hostile, as they are both a tribe of thieves. It is alleged that the Indians entertain a supreme contempt for the fighting qualities of emigrants.

A Point for Crowned Heads.

It has been well remarked that the advent of MAXIMILIAN is made a sort of rallying point for the Crowned Heads of Europe, Russia excepted, for she is probably a true friend of the United States. He is hailed as the rising star of Empire, founded on the ruins of Democracy throughout the world. King LEOPOLD hails him because he is his son-in-law, but seems to be very reluctant and afraid of France and its Emperor. In England the nobility hail him for the same reason that they hailed the South, as an antagonistic element to the progress of republicanism. But the people of England feel very differently, and while crowned heads are thus setting their wits to work to endorse such empire-making as this, the masses are waiting to see what will become of it all. MAXIMILIAN courts the money lenders of London and Paris, but they are far less cordial than the nobles, for they connect with the people. The slightest slip of MAXIMILIAN may do more harm to the crowned heads than can be well imagined. He has to pay millions to France, for what has been done. He himself has always been a spendthrift, deep in debt, and to collect this from revenues in an exhausted country like Mexico, will probably break down the whole concern in a year or two. Then, if the war now in Europe becomes a general conflict, no matter what may be intended at the commencement of it, it will almost certainly take the form at last of the people, against those now plotting for reactionary movements, and, as in the contest between North and South, liberty must eventually gain the day, and will perhaps sweep most European Emperors and Kings away, before it terminates.

More About Oil Farms.

We learn that our townsman, Dr. W. M. KERN has been offered $55,000, by a Philadelphia Company, for his farm of 500 acres, situated on the Big Sandy Creek, Venango county. There are at present two wells on the farm. We know nothing in regard to their productiveness, but suppose they are not in a very flourishing condition. The owner has advanced his figures to $100,000. Why not go the entire figure at once? The rage for oil lands continues to increase, the price of gold in New York being a minor consideration.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—The Governors of the six states bordering on the Ohio were written to some time ago by a committee of the Louisville Board of Trade to nominate each a corporator in the company which it is proposed to ask Congress to incorporate, in case they shall fail to make an appropriation to do it as a Government work. Governor Brough nominated Thomas Sherlech, of Cincinnati, Governor Curtin nominated Ex-Governor W. F. Johnston, of Pittsburgh, and Governor Boreman nominated John R. Murdoch, of Parkersburg, West Virginia. The committee are awaiting nominations from Governors Bramlette, Morton and Yates for Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois.

The committee request the Louisville *Democrat* to say that they would like to receive nominations from the Mayors of the various cities on the Ohio, of prominent and public-spirited citizens of their respective places, to make up the remainder of the twenty-one corporators proposed. These communications may be addressed to J. R. WHEAT, Secretary of the Louisville Board of Trade.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The steamer Creole arrived at New York, on the 11th, from New Orleans with dates to the 6th inst. Her advices have been mainly anticipated via Cairo. Admiral Farragut was at New Orleans.

The *Era* states that the Liberals and Cortinas had defeated Vidaurri at Monterey, Mexico. The French war vessels were taking soundings at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Cortinas has returned to Matamoras, and expressed the determination to defend it to the last extremity. A force had been sent to Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to oppose the French, and to throw up defensive works.

Ten thousand bales of cotton had been ferried over the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, from Texas, within a month, and were being hauled down to Matamoras for shipment.

At New Orleans cotton had advanced 2 cents. Sugar and molasses higher.

DAILY EXCHANGE IN LOUISVILLE.—The merchants of Louisville are responding liberally to the call for means to establish a daily exchange. The former apathy has disappeared. The enterprise is in the hands of the officers of the Board of Trade. Is it not time that Pittsburgh moved in the same direction?

THE DIFFERENCE.—Gen. Grant's reports of his military operations for a year and a half will not make one fifth as many book pages as the report of Gen. McClellan. The former records victories, captures and states reclaimed. The latter, delay, disaster and loss from beginning to end.

Among the coins in the collection sent to the New York Fair by Rev. Mr. Butler from Rome is a First Brass of Titus, with the celebrated reverse *Judea Capta*. This is the imperial coin of Rome which commemorated the fall of Jerusalem, and is of the utmost historical and religous interest.

Personal.

Col. C. O. Loomis, of Pittsburgh, a few days since was wounded at Nashville, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, the ball entering his right leg above the knee. In the language of the gallant Colonel, "the infernal thing, after traveling nine and a half inches, grew tired and halted, and is now awaiting further orders." The ball was extracted, and the Colonel, at last accounts, was improving finely. Colonel Loomis is chief of artillery in Tennessee, his headquarters being at Nashville.

The New York *Times* has a private letter from the widow of the late Stephen A. Douglas, to a friend in that city, in which she denies, in the most explicit and emphatic manner, the reports which have been going the rounds of the newspapers that she is employed as a clerk in one of the departments at Washington. She complains, naturally enough, of the annoyance which the circulation of this unfounded statement occasions her. It probably had its origin in the mistake of some correspondent not so familiar with her personal appearance as he supposed himself to be, and has been thoughtlessly copied by others.

April 13th was the anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumter. It is intimated that the brave General Anderson should not be forgotten in the present effort for our soldiers, now that he is "sick and disabled," having "sacrified all, save his honor, for the love of the dear old Union."

Mr. Thurlow Weed writes in the Albany *Journel* as follows: "Soon after the Election of 1862, Mr. Lincoln remarked to me that, as the Governor of the Empire State, and the Representative Man of the Democratic Party, Gov. Seymour had the power to render great public service; and that, if he exerted that power against the Rebellion and for his Country, he would be our next President. I think Mr. Lincoln authorized me to say so, from him, to Gov. Seymour. At any rate, I *did* repeat the conversation to him. But the gentleman's proclivities were in the wrong direction. Gov. Seymour made his bed with Vallandigham, thus depriving the Country of the advantages of his high position and himself of a 'golden opportunity.'"

Captain John P. Gillis has been detached from the command of the Ossitee to await orders.

The congregation of the North Presbyterian Church in Chicago have extended a call to Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., to become their pastor. Dr. Lord, before going to Chicago, was for several years a most successful pastor of a church in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is well and favorably known to the Eastern churches. In the Northwest he has become extensively known as the accomplished professor in the Old School Theological Seminary.

Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court, has again resumed his seat on the bench after a long illness.

Hon. Wm. Kellogg, ex-member of Congress, of Illinois, has been appointed by the President Consul to Guatemala, and will accept. Judge Kellogg, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left for Illinois, preparatory to entering upon his duties. The consulership at Guatemala is one of that class of missions where the Consul is at liberty to transact business. With this view Judge Kellogg has a position of great pecuniary value.

European Intelligence.

The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, via Queenstown on the 3d, arrived at Halifax on the 14th. The political news is unimportant. The report of the destruction of the ship Com. Crampton by the Georgia is yet unconfirmed. The increase in bullion in the Bank of England is reported at 185,000 pounds instead of 285,000.

Mr. Dayton last fall laid before the French Government proofs of the real destination of vessels, and after much delay the work was stopped by Government orders. During the last two months, as the *Opinione* declares, the work has been resumed and two of the vessels are now ready to be passed over to the Confederates.

Breadstuffs closed dull on Friday, and prices were weak. Provisions closed heavy, and all descriptions slightly lower. Hopes were entertained of floating the steamer City of New York.

Politics are unimportant. A telegram announcing Garibaldi's arrival at Southampton is momentarily expected.

Later dates from Queenstown, April 3d, states that there is no change in the positon of the steamer City of New York. She still lies firmly embedded on Daunt's Rock. Preparations on a large scale are being made, and strong hopes are entertained of being able to raise her. The Brazilian Government has accepted the mediation of Portugal in the dispute with England.

The London *Post's* city article says a private meeting was held on the 31st, of gentlemen connected with the cotton trade, for the purpose of furthering arrangements to import cotton from the Southern States by means of the purchase and withdrawal from circulation of bonds through a company connected with Paris, London and Liverpool. The arrangement is virtually complete.

The Paris *Constitutionel* says: "Considering the diversity of pretensions, France would not consent to a conference deciding the destiny of Schleswig and Holstein, either by choosing a sovereign or dividing those places between different powers. The only possible solution would be to ask what form of government, what sovereign they desire. This solution is in conformity with the principles of the Imperial government, and this is most equitable. This alone would afford European order durable guaranties."

Payment of the State Militia.

The following official document in relation to the payment of the State militia, will be found of great importance to those who were in the service of the State in September, 1862:

U. S. ARMY, PAY DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PAYMASTER,
BALTIMORE, MD., April 9th, 1864.

Arrangements for the payment of the Pennsylvania emergency troops, called into service by the Governor in September, 1862, will shortly be completed.

To facilitate the work. I have divided the State into three districts, with a supervising paymaster for each viz: First District, Major David Taggart, at Philadelphia, embraces the counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Schuykill and Wayne. Second District, Major D. H. M'Phail, at Harrisburg, the counties of Adams, Blair, Bradford, Cambra, Centre, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Union, Wyoming and York. Third District, Major Russell Errett, at Pittsburg, the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Indiana, Lawrence, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland.

These, as appears from the returns to the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, are all the counties in which were organized any of the troops in question.

Any information desired by parties interested will be promptly furnished on application to the proper supervising paymaster.

Each of the named supervising officers will arrange the details within his district, looking to the convenience of claimants and the finishing of the work assigned him with the least practicable delay. He will designate the points and dates of rendezvous, and the paymasters to officiate at each. These, at the proper times, he will have announced in the newspapers of the disirict.

Where the officer or soldier cannot be present at his designated place of rendezvous to sign the rolls, the payment may be made to his attorney upon power duly executed. *Form* will not be exacted. The simple authority, in few words, to sign and receive, will be sufficient. But in all cases the power must be acknowledged before a notary, justice or other magistrate. If the first, his seal notarial must be affixed. If the others, the exemplification under the seal of a court of record. These conditions are indispensable to protect the Government against frauds.

B. W. BRICE,
Chief Paymaster.

CROPS.—A writer at West Milton, Miami county, Ohio, writes concerning the crops: The wheat in this region was considerably injured by the hard weather in February and March, some fields almost entirely destroyed, nearly all more or less damaged, but where it is not entirely killed it is improving rapidly under the influence of the present favorable weather, and should it continue we will have a pretty fair crop. The fruit is almost entirely used up.

THE FRUIT.—It is now pretty well ascertained that the two weeks of severe frost and cold weather, about New Years, almost entirely destroyed the peach buds, and many of the apples, cherries, plums and others, but we are assured that though the apples, pears and cherries suffered much by the frost, yet enough remains in some localities to warrant us in saying that an average crop will after all be raised. Of course in some orchards all the fruit is killed, but generally we can expect some fruit at least —*Zanesville Courier.*

The Westmoreland *Republican* says in regard to the wheat crop in that county, that in some regions it has been badly injured by the freezing in January and February, and cannot be a full crop. Some fields look well and will produce ordinary crops whilst others will not yield half crops. All fall grain sown is considered more or less injured.

A Miss Hesther Conner Longney, of Indiana county, Pa., was a few days ago, very unexpectedly made the recipient of the snug little sum of $50,000. A distant relative, a very eccentric old gentleman, bequeathed her nearly the whole of his fortune. His alleged reason for so doing was that she, by her kind, gentle, and affectionate manner towards him, had won his heart. He lived in almost perfect seclusion in the northern part of the county, and it was during a recent visit of the lady in that section that he first saw her.

During the stay of the Third Brigade of the Sixth Army Corps at Harper's Ferry, the work of constructing the railroad to Winchester was commenced, and the ties and rails were laid to Hallstown. Since the return of the Brigade to the Army of the Potomac, the work has ceased and the laborers have been transferred to the Army of the Potomac.

The doubts previously expressed with reference to the loss of the ram Tennessee are amply confirmed by the steamer just in from New Orleans. This steamer brings letters from the "blockaping squadron off Mobile," of a later date than the alleged loss of the vessel; but instead of speaking of her as wrecked, they assert that she was lying safely near the guns of Fort Morgan. It is now said that the date of her alleged loss should have been, "April 1st," instead of March 1st.

General Intelligence.

Isaac N. Cook, the paymaster who some months ago was arrested in Louisville, and taken to Cincinnati, on the charge of embezzlement, having been fleeced by the gamblers, gave bond, on Wednesday, in the sum of $10,000 for the continuance of his case until the October term of the United States Circuit Court.

The Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia has been opened for business. The officers of the bank are William P. Hamm, president; Albert C. Roberts, vice president; Samuel J. MacMullin, cashier, formerly of the City Bank; directors—W. P. Hamm, A. C. Roberts, J. C. Kelch, Wm. Brooks, Wm. Stokeley, John Fareira, David W. Bradley; Erastus Poulson, Esq., solicitor.

Generals Grant and Burnside were in close consultation Tuesday at Annapolis, where a large military expedition is organizing. The result of the visit of the former to Fortress Monroe was the appointment of General Smith to command the purely military operations going on in that locality; thus reducing Gen. Butler's functions to merely civil, or Provost Marshal duties. The Virginia mud is rapidly drying up, and an advance is likely to take place within a few weeks at farthest. The preparations are on the most extensive scale ever witnessed on this continent.

THE present naval force of the United States, is divided into nine squadrons, viz: North Atlantic, under Acting Rear Admiral Lee; South Atlantic, under Rear Admiral Dahlgren; East Gulf, under Acting Rear Admiral Bailey; West Gulf, under Rear Admiral Farragut; Mississippi, under Rear Admiral Porter; Special Service, under Acting Rear Admiral Lardner; North Atlantic, under Acting Rear Admiral Bell; East India and Mediterranean, and Potomac Flotilla. Seven vessels of the Navy, detached from squadrons, are assigned to special service.

During the recent raid on Paducah the rebels plundered the citizens and business houses of all the money and valuables they could find. The Commercial Bank was emptied, and the vaults broken open and robbed of specie and bank notes. It is presumed that they secured a large amount of treasure from the different houses of the city. The raid was very distressing to Paducah and the surrounding country; every rebel soldier was loaded down with rich booty, and the leaders gloated over the spoils of private property secured for themselves.

Immense amounts of supplies have been contracted for during the past week. Among those which are to be delivered at Baltimore, Drahely & Fenton are to furnish 100,000 lbs. bacon sides at $13,90, and W. S. Wedge 150,000 lbs. bacon sides at $13,98. Adamantine candles are to be furnished at from $22,75 to $23,45. Extra flour from $7,31 to $7,50.

It is stated that the commerce of the world requires 3,600,000 able-bodied men to be constantly traversing the sea. The amount of property annually moved on the water is from fifteen hundred to two thousand millions of dollars; and the amount lost by the casualties of the sea average twenty-five millions of dollars.

A Tobacco Fair is to be held in Louisville on the 1st of June. The premiums, which are liberal, are to be paid in gold.

It seems that certain of the Sioux Indians saved many whites in Minnesota from massacre, at the risk of their lives and at the expense of exile. Now, Senator Doolittle proposes to do something for them, having prepared a bill appropriating $10,000 for them.

Mr. Colfax has a good reputation as Speaker. Mr. Cox said of him in the excited debate on Saturday, that "he admired him much for his fairness. He never heard a word of reproach against him."

The annual report of the condition of the Public Schools in Chicago, for 1863, has just been published. There are seventeen schools, besides various branches, 312 teachers, and an average attendance of 10,128 scholars. The cost for the year has been $148,488, an average of about $13 per scholar. The city school fund amounts to $1,028,863, and the schools are supported from the avails of this and by taxation. The public schools are justly the pride of the city, and are generously sustained.

The managers of the New York Fair did a shrewd thing when they arranged the sword subscription—"one dollar a vote, vote early and vote often." On Saturday an enthusiastic Grant-ite remarked he had a thousand dollars which he was ready to give when necessary to turn the scale for Grant. "I have a thousand more," retorted an excited McClellanite, "to give to keep the scale for McClellan." All of which would cause Dr. Bellows to smile contentedly.

Mrs. William Stepe, a resident of Clay street, Wheeling, is supposed to have committed suicide by drowning, she having been tracked to the banks of Wheeling Creek.

A Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Appeal*, says that a resident of Richmond advertises his furniture for sale, because his rent was raised from six hundred dollars to five thousand dollars.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* (French paper) published in New York, pronounces the vote in the House on Winter Davis' Monroe resolution an electioneering dodge, and that it will be so considered in Europe.

The Russian steam frigate Osliata has arrived at New York, from Hampton Roads, to be followed by the rest of the fleet, preparatory to their departure for South America.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward is on a brief visit to his home in Auburn, N. Y. He will be in Washington on Saturday of this week.

The experiment of the omnibus proprietors in New York of raising their fare to ten cents, is said thus far not to be a success.

In consequence of a strike in the theatrical profession in New York, the prices of admission are to be raised twenty per cent, after May 1st.

An officer, who accompanied Gen. Banks on the Red River expedition, writes that the heavens were one dense mass of smoke, from the burning cotton on the river. He estimates that probably over thirty thousand bales have been destroyed since our landing and capture of Fort de Russy, which gave the rebels the first intelligence that we were upon them.

The following is the advance in the commodities named, during the week, all but the first named being Chicago quotations:

Gold	.05@ 07
Flour	.75@1.00
Wheat	.13@ 15
Corn	.09@ 11
Oats	.07@ 13
Rye	.12@ 13
Mess Pork	3.00
Highwines	.15@ 16

The closing market of Wednesday was shaken a little by a growing distrust in the even temporary stability of these advanced figures.

Eight millions of dollars have been sent to the Army of the Potomac, in charge of sixteen paymasters.

A suit for libel has been commenced by one of the New York Avenue railroad companies, against a morning paper—damages $10,000—for stating that the cars and cushions used by them were infested with loathsome vermin. The damages are said to be laid at the smallest fraction of a mill for every little joker in the cushions.

From the annual statement of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, it appears that the hog crop of the West is short seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand as compared with last year. Add to this ten per cent. for deficiency of weight, and then you of the Eastern cities will have data upon which to form a judgement relative the pork and provision market during the coming year. It must be taken into account, however, that more live hogs have been shipped East than last year. The excess here more than equals the deficit in the number packed.

THE New York and Erie Railway Company is now one of the institutions of the country, and its progressive prosperity is one of the wonders of the age. By its late annual report, we learn that in 1862, the earnings from freight and passengers were not quite $8,300 000. In 1863, they were considerably above $10,300,000, showing an increase of over two millions of dollars. The increase from passengers was $650,534, and from freight, $1,411,447. As compared with the freight earnings of 1861, the increase of 1863 may be roundly stated at three and a half millions of dollars, the figures standing as follows: 1861, $5,011,661; 1863, $8,476,810.

From the annual statement of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, it will be noticed that the hog crop of the West is short seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand as compared with last year.

DIED:

SINGER—On Thursday evening, April 14th, 1864, Mrs. ELIZABETH SINGER, wife of Geo. Singer, Sr., in the 67th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the morning papers.

DOG LOST.—A yellow-colored Pointer Dog—fore feet and breast white; long ears; about two feet high, and had on a chain collar. A reasonable reward will be given.
LOUIS KINSNER,
ap13:3t at Dr. G. W. Spencer's, 254 Penn st.

FOR SALE.—SEVEN NEW OIL TANKS—2 inch plank; 24 feet average diameter; 16 feet deep; capacity about 1,100 barrels each; 9 hoops on each, 5 of them 3x¾ inch; 4 of them 3x3-16. They have never been in use and will be sold low.
PENN'A SALT MAUNFACT'G CO.,
ap13:3t Foot of Pitt street, Pittsburgh.

LAW OFFICE & CLAIM AGENCY,
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

WALL PAPER—
Moving and cleaning time is now at hand; beautify your houses by papering them, for which, call and see from the elegant gold embroidered, silk inlaid and velvet parlor papers, to the cheapest article in the market, at
JOS. R. HUGHES,
mh29 No. 107 Market st., near 6th.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

FEATHERS.—
A prime article of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
R. H. KING,
mar3 No. 211 Liberty stree

N. O. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and reboiled). In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKERSON.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[Additional Local on First Page.]

Concerning Sanitary Supplies.

We have been furnished a communication, dated General Hospital No. 1, Nashville, Tenn., March 17th, written by Annie Bell, Mary E. Erwingham, Sallie E. Dysart, Sallie E. Chamberlin, Mrs. H. C. May, Rebecca Lemon, and Frances A. Butler, and addressed to the ladies of Pittsburgh, relative to the rumors about sanitary supplies being "gobbled up" by officers, stewards, and even nurses, and never reaching the sick and wounded. These rumors are declared base inventions, and the ladies argue the case in this way:—

"Perhaps you have been told by veteran soldiers, that they have not received Sanitary supplies. What of that? Did you send your goods to the strong men in the field? Again, a few sick soldiers have told you the same tale. Are very sick men to know from whence their comforts come? And even if they have been told, will they always remember till they get well? and is the distributor of your supplies, to stop in urgent haste, and explain where the articles have come from? and this and that is from the Sanitary Commission? Sometimes it is practicable, but wait until you have had two or three hundred sick and wounded and dying men on your hands, and you will know how few spare minutes you will have for such explanations? Owing to a debt our hospitals had somehow contracted, our patients would have been in almost a starving condition but for the Sanitary Commission.

"Almost all the potatoes, dried fruit, canned fruit, sour krout, apple butter, green apples, onions, turnips, and pickles we have used this winter for six or seven hundred patients, have come from the Commission; besides shirts, drawers, wrappers, pads, slings, jellies, wines, and other valuable articles. And yet how many of our patients have come and gone, not knowing or thinking to inquire where these things have come from! Very many of the nicest articles we have received have come from Pittsburgh. The only slings that have ever proved useful, were those sent by Pittsburgh ladies. May God bless you for what you have done, and aid you in laboring and praying still more faithfully."

The lady correspondents feel proud in giving their testimony in favor of the noble work being done by the Sanitary Commission, as they know of it from personal observation. The statements of these ladies are also endorsed by some fifty of the inmates of the hospital.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

Before Judge Sterritt and Associate Brown, John Smith was convicted of burglariously entering the Allegheny Valley Hotel, kept by Abraham Greenwood, and carrying off a number of articles. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of five years. Michael Celia, charged with nuisance in obstructing the sidewalk, with an apple stand, was acquitted; the stand being on private property. Abraham Crabtree was acquitted on a charge of bigamy, the prosecutrix, Fanny Crabtree, not appearing to prosecute.

There being no other cases ready for trial, the jury, which had been in attendance since the opening of the term, was discharged with the thanks of the Court for the prompt and impartial manner in which they had discharged their duty. A new pannel will be in attendance on Monday next. It is thought that the business of the term, so far as jury trials are concerned, will be finished up during the ensuing week.

Union County Convention.

The Union Executive Committee of Allegheny county met yesterday afternoon at the office of Marshall & Brown, Fifth street, A. M. Brown, Esq., in the chair. The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to name a day for the assembling of a county convention to elect delegates to the State Convention, and also to place in nomination a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District. On motion it was resolved that the Union citizens of the county meet at their usual election places in their respective districts, on Saturday, April 23d, and elect delegates to a county convention to be held on Tuesday, April 26th. The Committee then adjourned.

Important Internal Revenue Notice.—H. A. Weaver, Esq., United States Assessor for this district, has issued his final notice to persons liable to pay income tax, prompt attention to which will save much trouble and great expense. It is imperatively necessary that incomes should be returned to the Assessor's office, No. 106 Fourth street, before May 1st, and those who fail to do so will have returns made for them by the Assistant Assessors, from the best information they can obtain, to which will be added a penalty of fifty per centum for neglect. Parties interested will do well to pay attention to this notice forthwith, as but two weeks remain in which to do so.

Killed on the Railroad.—A young man, named Jacob Peifer, residing at Greensville, Westmoreland county, was killed at Geore's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, on Friday last, by being caught between the cars of the "wood train" and the side of the cut—the train being thrown off the track by a broken rail.

Will Meet.—The engine builders and boiler manufacturers of the city will meet on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, at the Iron Association Rooms, No. 98 Water street, to hear the report of their committee on the Sanitary Fair.

CITY NOTICES.

CONCERT HALL.—Duprez & Green's New Orleans Minstrels.—This company is largely patronized every evening by our most fashionable citizens. The performances are of a high order. Their repertoire is so extensive that they change their programme nightly. Their songs, instrumental and selections, are very excellent, and the number of different burlesques introduced during the evening, creates roars of laughter. A very pleasing bill is offered for this evening. The great sensation burlesque entitled "The Man Monkey on a Lark," will be performed to-night. They appear to-morrow night for the last time in this city.

PURVIANCE'S NEW GALLERY.—One of the neatest and most convenient photograph galleries in the city is that of Mr. W. T. Purviance, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Mr. Purviance is one of the most successful photographers in the city or neighborhood, and by the excellence of his pictures in every respect has built up an extensive and constantly increasing patronage. His new gallery at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets is located on the second floor, entrance on Penn street, and is fitted up in a very tasteful and convenient manner. The reception room and all the other departments are on one floor, and patrons of the gallery are not fatigued by climbing long flights of stairs to reach it. Mr. Purviance has secured the services of Mr. Horah, an accomplished photograph artist, who has charge of this gallery, and from specimens of his work that we have seen, from card photograph to life size, we esteem him a skilful operator. Those of our readers desiring to have a counterfeit of themselves so true that it cannot be told from the genuine, would do well to call at Purviance's new gallery, corner Penn and St. Clair streets.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

ECCENTRICITIES OF JUSTICE.

[From the London Star, March 28.]

A singular trial has just had a singular conclusion in France. The eccentricities, the anomalies, and the striking defects of the to the English eye than they show in the recent French system of criminal judicature could hardly appear in any case more glaring trial of M. Armand at Aix. Probably many of our readers are not yet acquainted with the leading facts of this cause, which is now destined to be celebrated. M. Armand, a banker living at Montpellier, was arrested early in last July, on a charge of having attempted to murder his coachman, Maurice Roux. M. Armand was a man of wealth, position and high character, apparently respected and admired by all who knew him, and even, according to the evidence, looked up to as a generous benefactor by many to whom he had rendered spontaneous and noble services.

The coachman, his accuser, was a person of a somewhat dissolute character, and who had at the best given no special proofs of a high regard for veracity. On the evening of the 7th of July this man was found lying in his master's cellar, apparently stunned and speechless. There was a cord tied round his neck, his hands were bound behind his back, and his feet were made fast with a handkerchief. When restored to consciousness he seemed unable to speak. He was interrogated, however, somewhat after the fashion of the paralytic dumb man in Dumas' "Monte Christo." An alphabet was placed before him, and he was invited to spell out the accusation. He did so; and to the amazement and horror of all denounced his master as the man who had attempted to murder him.

He stated that Armand knocked him down with a heavy blow from a billet of wood, then fastened his hands and feet, tied a cord tightly round his neck, and left him to die. Again and again, in the most solemn manner, he declared that this was true, and appealed to Heaven to vindicate the justness of the accusation. After a while he recovered his speech, and again and again repeated his story. The only explanation which he could suggest for Armand's having made so extraordinary an attack on him was, that he had been charged by Armand with having called the House a wretched hovel. According to his own statement, he must have lain for hours and hours senseless and all but suffocated in the cellar. Nearly the whole day, in fact, he must have remained helpless and motionless in the place where his assailant left him.

Now this was at best an odd story. It might be true; and the accuser solemnly and repeatedly declared that it was true. But there were some startling improbabilities about it. The character of M. Armand was very high—the motive for this outrageous deed seemed utterly inadequate. Moreover those who knew Armand were aware that his hands were nearly paralyzed with gout. Still it was quite certain that Roux, the accuser, was found pinioned and apparently senseless, and somebody must have done the deed—and Roux swore that the somebody was his master. So M. Armand was committed to prison.

For eight long months and more he suffered all the rigors of the French system of preventive imprisonment. Had he been proved guilty the physical and mental sufferings of so long a confinement under that stern system would have been nearly punishment enough. The case came on for trial the other day at the Assizes of Aix. Meanwhile, there were new accusations accumulating, for the accuser seemed the most singularly persecuted of men, and had during the interval suffered more than one terrible assault, according to his own account, at the hands of unknown enemies. The defense made for M. Armand was as singular as the charge. It was alleged that Roux had got up the whole thing himself as a means of extorting money.

An eminent physician of Paris maintained that the insensibility of Roux was a sham—that the mark on his neck showed the cord to have been tied so that it might not do injury—that the dumbness was a sham—that the accuser not only suppressed his power of articulation, but avoided the performance by likewise appearing to have no power of moving his lips—that he could not have lain insensible for the hours alleged, and in the position in which he was found, and yet have presented no symptoms indicating the approach of genuine suffocation; and, finally, that the accuser's hands were so tied as to render it not only Probable that he had tied them himself, but extremely improbable that any one else had done so. Of course this evidence was disputed by some medical men, and sustained by others, and some odd and unseemly wranglings took place in Court.

Experts were called to examine into the knotting of the cords, and of course the experts differed. The court was converted into an experimenting room, and operations in the binding of hands were performed upon living subjects to the intense enjoyment of most of the spectators. It seemed, at all events, to be established that Roux could, if he liked, have tied his hands himself as they were found when he was discovered in the cellar; and the eminent physician already mentioned maintained that to lay insensible for hours in such a posture, and when found to exhibit only the appearances which Roux presented, would be simply an impossibility. Moreover, the same authority insisted that the marks which Roux showed as the result of a tremendous blow from a billet of wood, could not possibly have been produced by such an instrument. The jury acted as we suppose any rational jury on earth would have done.

Taking into account this testimony and that of a number of witnesses who contradicted Roux on collateral points—taking into account the prisoner's high character and even his physical condition, they declared him not guilty. The verdict was received, we learn, with literal transports of applause, both within and without the court. M. Armand, after his eight months of painful incarceration, was set free at last.

But there was another little ceremony yet to be gone through. The prosecutor immediately shifted his ground and sued the acquitted man for damages done by the blows which the jury had just acquitted him of giving. The claim was tried next day, and the court ordered that M. Armand must pay a fine of 20,000f, and the costs of the case as damages, for having inadvertently struck Roux a blow.

Under the Code Napoleon this decision seems to be lawful. Even for an inadvertent act which causes damage, the doer is liable, and the fact that a man is declared not guilty of attempting to murder does not relieve him from the responsibility of having done undesigned injury. Of course, in a general way, this is quite reasonable and fair. But surely, in this instance, M. Armand either committed the deed or had nothing whatever to do with it. If he did anything—if he had hand, act or part in the affair, he must have tied the hands, knotted the feet, battered the head, and attempted to stop the windpipe of his victim. If he did not commit the criminal offense, then he could have had no more to do with it, consciously or unconsciously, than if he had been a hundred miles away.

If the jury were justified in acquitting Armand—and the public seems not only to have applauded, but to have all along anticipated their decision—then we have rarely heard of a man more outrageously victimized than the unfortunate accused in this case. He endured eight months of severe imprisonment; he had to bear the badgering, and bullying and torturing of public prosecutor and judge during a long and weary trial; and he has now to pay a fine amounting to nearly a thousand pounds for doing that which the jury declare he never did. Some of the French papers exclaim loudly against the anomalies of the case and its results; and their amazement is not surprising, for the whole story reads like one of the scenes in "Gil Blas," which describes the eccentricities of justice in the days of Don Raphael and the Holy Hermandad.

THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG.—A meeting of the Trustees of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg named in the act of incorporation by the State of Pennsylvania, took place at Gettysburg on the 6th of April, and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan were represented.

Hon. David Wills, of Pennsylvania, was elected President, Hon. John K. Bartlett, of Rhode Island, Secretary, and Hon. W. S. Russell, of Pa., Treasurer.

Steps were taken for the prompt completion of the cemetery. Already 3,500 bodies of the honored dead, killed in that memorable battle, have been placed there. Those of the regular army are placed in a lot which is especially devoted to them, and which contains, it is believed, a larger number of line officers, in proportion to the number buried there, than the lot of any State. There are altogether about seven acres of land, and ample space has been left for the erection of monuments, by friends who desire it, to those who fell on that memorable occasion. A shaft to the memory of the lamented General Reynolds will probably occupy the higher ground, south of the lots assigned to each State. The Cemetery, when completed, will be a fitting tribute of the nation's gratitude to those who so nobly gave their lives to preserve their country's honor.

In exhuming the bodies care has been taken to recover all valuables as well as relics and mementoes found on the persons of the dead, and 250 packages are carefully preserved, properly labelled for delivery to friends, when identified. Several watches were found, as well as sums of money of various amounts; and in many instances the identity of the soldier has been only ascertained by these relics.

CURIOUS IDEA OF THE JAPANESE CONCERNING THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—The Japan *Commercial News*, noticing the lunar eclipse visible at Kanagawa, on the 25th of November last, says:

Shortly before six o'clock our valet—a Japanese, intelligent, well-informed, and yet amusingly superstitious—walked into our apartment, and, in the most serious manner imaginable, informed us that Otsukisama, the goddess and ruler of months, the modest queen of night, "was very sick," and requested us to visit at once her almost expiring glimpses, and behold the truth of his statement. Having forgotten that an eclipse of the moon (Otsukisama) was due about this time, we accompanied him outside, and found that Otsukisama was, to all appearances, seriously affected, there being but a very small part of her fine, full face (she was then in *opposition*) giving any indications of life at all. A very decided and peculiar gloom and sadness pervaded all things, lunary and sublunary, within our view; but the effect upon our servant was the most marked of any. Upon asking him why he seemed so concerned for Otsukisama's illness, he replied, that the benign goddess occasionally—indeed, almost every year—assumes the weight of epidemics and bodily misfortunes of her most virtuous votaries; and thus relieves many good people from misery and suffering, by electing to suffer in their stead; therefore was he sad to see the benevolent Otsukisama so very sick at present. We asked, might it not be some murky cloud of anger at the evil doings of the Japanese, that shaded her countenance? He believed not; he had seen her sick on former occasions, and was quite satisfied that on this occasion she was more in sorrow and sickness than in anger. To his great joy, however, she gradually recovered; and after the lapse of a couple of hours, was herself again—marching up the heavens, not seeming in any respect the worse for the ailments which she had lately so benevolently borne on behalf of poor mortals.

OUR IRON-CLADS.

Important Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the House of Representatives a reply to a resolution heretofore adopted, calling for information on the subject of iron-clads, and their adaptability for warlike purposes. The documents are very voluminous, enclosing all the facts in possession of the Department, on that important subject. Among the documents is a letter from Rear Admiral Porter, speaking in the highest terms of the iron-clads now building at Cincinnati, which he says will be able to meet with success any vessels which could be brought against them, and speaks of their construction as equal, if not superior, to similar vessels built at Northern yards.

General Barnard expresses himself in favorable terms of the turreted and armored vessels, especially for coast defense.

Rear Admiral Goldsborough regards such vessels rather as an experiment, and thinks they should be rams, without guns, for smooth water or habor defense; but he says we should profit by experience, as the efficiency of iron-clads depends on their soundness in all of their parts.

The matter of iron-clads is also associated with the attack upon Charleston. At a hasty glance at the contents of the document, it appears that the attack upon Charleston (in April 1862.) was entrusted to Admiral Dupont, because of his skill, ability and fitness. The Admiral wrote to the Department, that he had not a sufficient force of iron-clads, and was afterwards informed by the Secretary of the Navy, that if he did not think he had a sufficient number of them, not to undertake the attack. After the failure, the Department wrote to him that if his views had been understood, a different course would have been adopted. He was also informed that the Government had not abandoned the design to take Charleston, and that Rear Admiral Foote was appointed his successor. Owing to the ill health of the latter, Rear Admiral Dahlgren was appointed to the command of the fleet.

In response to certain specific inquiries which are made in the resolution of inquiry, I have the honor to state that the order of the President, dated April 13, 1863, directing Rear Admiral Dupont to remain within the bar at Charleston, and prevent the enemy from erecting batteries on Morris Island, was briefly acknowledged, but was not obeyed.

The telegraphic order of the President, dated the 14th of April, directing Rear Admiral Dupont and General Hunter to take the batteries on Morris and Sullivan's Islands was never, so far as this Department is advised, obeyed, or attempted to be obeyed, by Rear Admiral Dupont. The order of the Secretary of the Navy, directing Rear Admiral Dupont to co-operate with General Gillmore, was never obeyed.

Major General Hunter, in a letter to the President, referring to the attack by the Iron-clads upon Charleston, an attack in which, from the nature of the plans of Admiral Dupont, the army had no active part, says that on the morning after the attack the army was ready to proceed to take possession of Morris Island, and Fort Sumter would have been rendered untenable in two days' fire. General Hunter adds: "In the afternoon, after the iron-clad attack on Fort Sumter, the troops on Folly Island were not only ready to cross Lighthouse inlet, but were almost in the act, the final reconnoissance having been made, the boats ready, and the men under arms for crossing, when they were recalled as I hoped, merely temporarily, by the command of Admiral Dupont, that he had resolved to retire, and that consequently we could expect no assistance from the navy. Immediately the Admiral was waited upon by an officer of my staff, who represented the forwardness of our preparations for crossing and the evidently unprepared condition of the enemy to receive us, while any delay now that our intentions were unmasked would give the enemy time to erect upon the southern end of Morris Island, commanding Lighthouse Inlet, those works and batteries which he had heretofore neglected. The Admiral's answer was that he would not fire another shot.

The Department has no information as to who caused the plan of attack on Fort Sumter by Rear Admiral Dupont on April 7, 1863, but it has never been doubted that it originated and belonged exclusively to that officer.

DIRECTORY OF 1864-5,
OF
PITTSBURGH and ALLEGHENY CITIES,
and vicinity.

The *Ninth Volume* of the Annual Series of Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, and vicinity, will be issued

ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JUNE,

and will be published in even better style than that of last year, which the publisher has no hesitation in saying, was, in the execution of all its details, superior to any printed in the United States.

The list of names will embrace the residents of

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITIES,
the Boroughs of

Manchester,	South Pittsburgh,
Duquesne,	Monongahela,
Lawrenceville,	Sligo,
East Birmingham,	West Pittsburgh,
Birmingham,	Sharpsburg,

AND THE VILLAGES OF

East Liberty,	Mt. Washington,
Oakland,	Temperanceville.

PITT and COLLINS TOWNSHIPS, and those parts of the townships of

Peebles,	Reserve,
St. Clair,	Chartiers,
McClure,	&c., &c.,

Adjoining the City and Borough lines from EAST LIBERTY TO WOODS RUN.

The Advertising Department will be printed in a beautiful and attractive form, *in a style altogether new*, rendering business cards unusually attractive.

As in previous years, the publisher will distribute, at his own expense, free copies to from one to two hundred Hotels in the

VARIOUS WESTERN and EASTERN CITIES and TOWNS,

rendering, from the peculiarly attractive style in which the advertisements will be printed, *very noticeable*, over a wide extent of country, the cards of such of our business men as may be inserted.

The canvassers will commence taking the names of residents on Monday, April the 4th, and the publisher would here request that the inmates of each household, who may answer the enquiries of a canvasser, will furnish the name of every male adult resident with the family, also of any widow and of any woman carrying on business on her own account, to the end that the Directory may when compiled be as perfect as possible.

Each canvasser will be provided with a book on which to take orders for copies or advertisements.

Conscious that each succeeding year he has endeavored to render the Directory not only useful to the citizens, but more creditable to the city and advantageous as a medium of advertising, the publisher would ask that a liberal patronage both of subscriptions for copies and of advertising be extended this year to the publication. GEO. H. THURSTON,
mh30 Publisher.

NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN
RAILROAD.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the NEW CASTLE & FRANKLIN RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of April,

In the city of Pittsburgh, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade.

In New Castle, Lawrence county, at the office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company.

In Mercer, Mercer county, at the office of William Stewart, Esq.

In Franklin, Venango county, at the office of First National Bank.

By order of

COMMISSIONERS:

A. L. Crawford,	Samuel M. Kier,
S. Q. Brown,	J. Zeigler,
Wm. Dilworth, jr.,	G. W. Cass,
William Stewart,	J. C. Murray,
J. C. Shaw,	George C. Reis,
Robert Ashworth,	Josiah King,
James Bleakley,	Springer Harbaugh,
J. H. Robinson,	J. W. Blanchard,
James K. Kerr,	J. H. Smith,
David Courtney,	F. D. Kennear.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1864. apl

3,000 HORSES WANTED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1864.

One hundred and forty-seven ($150) dollars per head will be paid for all

CAVALRY HORSES

delivered within the next thirty (30) days at the Government Stables at Giesboro, D. C.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 14¾ to 16 hands high, full fleshed, compactly built, bridle-wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.

Payment made on delivery of ten (10) and over.

Hours of inspection from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
JAMES A. EKIN,
mh12-30t Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

WM. A. LYONS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE
PAINTING,
Plain and Fancy Show Cards, ready-made.
No. 7 FIFTH street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders promptly executed; Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

ST. LOUIS SANITARY FAIR.—Contributions of the following articles, for the New England Kitchen, will be thankfully received, directed thus: JAMES E. YEATMAN, Pres. San. Comm., U. A. Rooms, *for the N. E. K.* Money should be mailed (registered) to Mrs. G. A. GANNETT, box 1414, St. Louis.

Army beans, fat pickled pork, codfish, hams, potatoes, plate pieces corned beef, apples (green and dried,) pumpkins in every form, corn and rye meal, flour, butter, lard, sugars, molasses, currants, raisins, spices, eggs, yeast, powder, pickles, vegetables of the season, tea, coffee, chocolate, cream and milk DAILY AFTER May 17th. Mrs. G. A. GANNETT, Chairman.
ap13 eod6t.

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Varie gated Soap—in store and for sale by
R. G. & J. H. SAWYER,
No 6 Wood Street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Of two hundred acres; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situated on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms, apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to
J. F. STOCKDALE,
apr13-tf. PITTSBURGH.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied
BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the secnd floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired. Enquire of R. H. KING.
mh31

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.
mh26

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.

J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.
All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

STATEMENT OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Surplus	184,473 51
Total assets	584,473 51
Amount of Premiums received during the year	198,578 06
Amount of Interest, &c., received during the year	45,382 09
	243,460 15
Amount of losses paid during the year	85,386 43
Liabilities	none.

This Company divides Seventy-five per cent. of its profits among the insured.
S. S. BRYAN, Agent,
ap1 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.—We notice in the daily *Commercial* of the arrival, in Pittsburgh, of Dr. J. M. MINER, late Professor of the EYE and EAR, in Infirmary in the city of New York; and, also, Professor of PHYSIC and SURGERY. The Professor has taken rooms in the St. Clair Hotel, private entance on PENN street, where he can be consulted for short time upon the Eye and Ear, and all diseases of the Heart, Throat, Lungs and Liver. He also pays especial attention to all female derangements of every kind. He warrants every case he undertakes a perfect cure—he will tell you candidly whether you can be cured or not, and point out to you your exact condition. The Doctor comes well recommended. We would wish all the afflicted to give an immediate call. Remember, he cures all diseases flesh is heir to, that is cureable.
ap6:2w Professor J. M. MINER, M. D.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Summer Session, of fourteen weeks will open on May 2d. Besides the very best advantages, in the way of instruction, this institution, being entirely in the country, and surrounded with extensive and well shaded grounds, affords a delightful retreat from the heat of the city during the early months of Summer; while the entire expenses for board, tuition, &c., do not exceed what board alone can be had for in the city.
Apply soon to the Principal.
Rev. A. WILLIAMS,
ap8:2w Sewickleyville, Pa.

BLINN'S PATENT LAMP CHIMNEY CLEANER.—No more chimnies broken by cleaning—it cleans a chimney without washing, and is the only article in the market that cleans a chimney perfectly. For sale at the principal Lamp Stores, and at the Lamp and Oil Store of WELDON & KELLY
164 Wood st., Agents for the manufacturers.
mh22

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S
LITHOGRAPHY AND PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth str
(BREWER'S BLOCK,)
oc2:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys-at-Law
AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,
No. 89 Grant street, 3 doors from corner of Fifth street. dec10

GROCERIES.—
120 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime and choice;
60 " P. R. do.;
40 " Cuba do.;
225 bbls. Syrup, assorted brands;
100 " N. O. Molasses, new crop;
50 " " old do.;
125 bags prime Rio Coffee;
150 bbls. hard and soft Refined Sugars;
75 half chests Y. H. Teas;
50 " " Oolong Teas;
3 5 boxes Tobacco, 5's, 10's and Navy;
800 packages Mackerel, bbls. and h. bbls.
225 " Lake Herring;
40 bags Rice;
50 boxes Babbitt's Soap. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
mh31 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain.
Call soon and remember the place.
H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
POWERS & CO.,
Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,
Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames
No. 128 Smithfield street,
Between Fifth and Sixth.] *PITTSBURGH.*

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2:tf

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh
MANUFACTURER OF
Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting
and
SOLE LEATHER,
WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.
Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.
☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand.
oc29:6m

SCHAUB & M'DONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
ANDERSON street, near Hand street Bridge, *ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.*
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. [se30:1y

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & Co.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House,
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction. J. J. BENDER & Co.,
cor. Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5:1d

AGENTS! Look to your interest! Call and examine something urgently needed by every person: or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for Twenty Cents, that retails for Two Dollars, by R. L. WOLCOTT.
de23:1y w) No. 70 Chatham Square P. York.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—390 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.)
Capital, $400,000, with privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.
se7

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES
IN NEW YORK.
R. H. Gallaher & Brother,
BROKERS,
No. 18 William street,
NEW YORK.
BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.
N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe3:tf

GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of Sixth and Wood Sts.
BANK OF DISCOUNT. DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE.
REPRESENTED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Stockholders individually liable to the extent of their private means.
Gold, Silver and Currency bought at best market rates.
Drafts on Germany and other foreign countries, and on all the principal cities in the United States bought and sold.
Collections made on all accessable points and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.
Deposits received and interest allowed upon time deposits as per agreement.
Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and others doing business with us will find their orders promptly executed, and their interest at all times carefully consulted.
Bank open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.
GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.
A. HOEVELER, President. se21

GOLD, SILVER.
PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,
AND
PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND
Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by
JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, 55 MARKET streets. se7

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Office: No. 63 Fourth street.
Deposits received DAILY, and every SATURDAY EVENING.
Interest paid at 6 per cent. per annum,
TRUSTEES:
ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. Thos. M. Howe,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. H. Smith,	C. G. Hussey,
W. B. Copeland,	Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs,	Nicholas Voeghtly.

no16:6m

COTTON FACTORIES.
KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
SHEETINGS,
COTTON YARN, TWINE, WICK, BATTING, &c. &c.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA. se16

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

SAW MILLS.
M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of
Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.
ALSO,
MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,
Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa.
no19:1y

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio river.
MANCHESTER, PA.
☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Pailings, &c. sep7

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL,
BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL,
Circular, Mill, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reaper, File, Hoe, Rake & Fork Teel,
Machinery, plow, Sheet, Shear, R. R. Spring and Frog Steel.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Cor. Harrison & Pike Sts., 5th Ward.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. [se9

COOPERAGE.
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street,
ALLEGHENY
Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and all other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. no6:6m

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
WOOL AND HIDES,
Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street,
Merchants' Ex. Block,] *ST. LOUIS, MO.*
We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
No connection with any other house. [dec3:6m

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

A NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION of
SPRING AND SUMMER
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
for sale at the
NEW BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, OF
SLATER & SOUTH,
54 MARKET street, second door from Third st.
mh28

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR HARRISBURG. se18

SEWING MACHINES,

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
THE CHEAPEST SIMPLEST AND BEST.
Pincipal Office and Wholesale Emporium,
No. 27 FIFTH ST.,
Three doors below Bank Block.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
Western Agents.
fe27:daw

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh,
AGENT FOR
PLANER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30:1y

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,
ja13 *PITTSBURGH.*

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.
J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,
[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.
se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers
AND IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers.
Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,
No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

KAPPHAHN & GOBBER,
(Successors to Drennen & Riesmeyer,)
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Produce and Family Flour,
No. 179 Ohio street, Allegheny.
mh10:1m

SILVER PEARL SOAP.
CRUMPTON & CO.,
367 Liberty street.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.
Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of
Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,
and various
Toilet and Fancy Soaps.
Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the
SILVER PEARL SOAP
do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.
SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the
SILVER PEARL SOAP
is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.
This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same shou.d it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.
Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.
Liberal discount to the trade.
Merchants from abroad will do well to call at
CRUMPTON & CO.'S,
367 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.
☞ Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, *Silver Pearl Shell*, as secured by the inventor by National copyright. mh3:tf

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!
In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth could never mend an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.
Four shillings only is our charge
For common tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're ex

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.

	Par Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 68
Exchange Bank	50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk.	50	58½
Mechanics' Bank	50	69½
Allegheny Bank	50	57½
Citizens' Bank	50	61@61¼
Iron City Bank	50	63¼
Iron City Trust Co.	50	54¼
Manchester Savings Bank	50	61
Monongahela Bridge		27½
Birmingham Gas Co.	—	31½
Citizens' Insurance Co.	50	59½
Western Insurance Co.	42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co.	50	48
Mong. Insurance Co.	32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R.	50	14½
Western Pennsylvania	50	—
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.	50	9¼
do interest bearing		13
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	50	13½
Monongahela Nav. Co.	50	47½
Allegheny Insurance Co.	25	27½
Peoples Insurance Co.	25	26½
Pittsburgh Gas Co.	50	36½
Mass Mining Co.	$ —	8
Northwestern Mining Co.	7 05	15
Great Western "	1 00	5½
Dacotah "	.....	5¼
Pitts. and Boston "	.....	100
National "	5 55	35
North Cliff "	2 50	8½
Bay State "	1 25	25½
Central "	4 35	71
Isle Royal "	16 10	26
Minnesota "	3 50	82
Aztec "	.....	9
Flint Steel "	.....	17½

BONDS.

Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$ 81
Pittsburgh 5s	77
Pitts. Municipal 6s	95
Alleghy Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons	95
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons	90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s	81
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s	105
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds	90
Allegheny City 4's	67
Pitts. and Steuby	.....

The question of high prices of every article of consumption, as well as labor itself, is one of much interest at the present time. It is alleged by many writers that the inflation of the currency is the primary cause; and the comparative value of a paper dollar with one in gold, is so diminished that as the latter appreciates, the former depreciates. This would doubtless be the result were not our national currency a legal tender, taking the place of gold except in specified cases. Gold no longer being a currency or circulating medium, it is not required for the purchasing of but few of our wants, It has itself become a sort of commodity. But wherever it is absolutely required then the articles of trade purchased by it must, of course, be at a price proportionate to its rated premium. Had it been possible at the commencement of this war to borrow coin enough to meet its immediate and pressing demands, the same effects on prices would have followed. The large disbursements made in coin would have enriched fortunate contractors, stimulated lavish expenditures, and prices would have been inflated almost to the same extent as when made in notes. Other causes have arisen to produce high prices. The withdrawal from mechanical and agricultural pursuits of thousands and hundreds of thousands of our best and most active workers into the military defence of their country, would, under any system of currency, have greatly increased the price of labor, and as a sequence the price of every article produced by it. Many other causes have increased prices. The revenue taxes, transportation—the great increase in railroad bonds and stocks resulting from the vast income from the Government for military transportation. The articles formerly furnished by the South are in very short supply, and the prices not only rise on these commodities, but upon all kindred articles. The incalculable waste of provisions which always occur in time of war, requires a constant drain on the products of the farm; and the active and exhaustive demand thus created, would of itself increase the price greatly of every article of produce.

—We have reason to repeat our intimation of Monday morning, says the New York *Times* of Wednesday, that the Secretary of the Treasury is ready to commence the prepayment of the May interest on the Five-Twenty Loan, in gold, on Friday next, 15th inst. If it be not done, the fault will rest with red tape or some other technical obstruction at the Treasury office in that city, where we are unaccustomed to look for such petty difficulties. The twelve or fourteen millions of gold to be thus released from the present hoard of twenty-six millions now in the New York Treasury office, will certainly be acceptable to the Foreign Exchange market to the demands of which the rise in gold, yesterday and to-day, is in good part attributed.

—The great feature in Wall street, New York, yesterday, was the unprecedented high pitch which Gold took. It rose in the morning to 188½, declined to 182 and closed at noon at 187. This is the highest quotation since February 28, 1863, when 173¾ was obtained.

—A case of some interest to gold and stock gamblers came before the District Court of Philadelphia on Tuesday. It appears that the plaintiff, a hotel waiter, named McGlade, wishing to try his luck as a speculator, took all his money, $683, to the banking house of Work, McCouch & Co., on the 23d of February, 1863, and purchased $340 in gold, the premium being 72½. He then took the $340 and proposed to enter into a "time" contract, and accordingly deposited his money with defendants and received the following memorandum:

"PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1863.—Frederick McGlade has bot three hundred and forty dollars in American gold as a margin on $5,000, American gold, sold him this day at 72½, buyer thirty days.

WORK, MCCOUCH & Co."

Although this represents a contract of sale, of course no gold was delivered to Plaintiff. Before the thirty days expired, gold, instead of advancing and thus realizing to plaintiff a profit, fell to forty, and consequently his whole investment was gone, not relishing his termination to the speculation, he brought suit to recover the original sum of $683. There was little testimony in the case, but the Judge's charge establishes a principle of great importance to brokers and others making contracts similar to the above. The Judge ruled that if this was a *bona fide* contract for the purchase of so much bullion, and was so understood by the parties, then it was a valid contract, and under the evidence the defendants were entitled to a verdict if they had the gold on hand ready to deliver to the order of plaintiff. But if it was a mere speculation upon the rise and fall of gold, and the parties had no intention of ever delivering the principal sum, but intended simply to pay the difference in the value of the two dates, it was a wager, and an unlawful one, and the contract was unlawful and the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict. There was no verdict at last accounts.

—The following is a copy of the report made by the President of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road:

NEW YORK, April 8.

GENTLEMEN:—The unanimous action of the stock and bondholders has liberated the income of the railway, after paying interest and sinking fund so as to place it at the disposal of the Board of Directors for the purposes of dividends, sinking funds and other objects consistent with the interests of the corporation.

The first and second mortgage bonds, being 5-6 (five-sixths) of the whole funded debt, were so arranged in six series as to make the amount due for interest every year payable in monthly instalments of 1-12 (one-twelfth) each month. Two years having confirmed the theory upon which the plan was adopted, it might now be well to assimilate to it the plan of paying dividends on the capital stock by paying quarter-annual dividends, instead of annual or semi-annual dividends, as is generally customary with other corporations.

I herewith submit an approximate statement of the earnings, expenses and disbursements for the months of January, February, and March past, which is sufficiently near correct to justify the board acting upon it with a view of making a dividend, if it is thought best to declare one at this time:

Earnings for January		$290,675.81
Earnings for February		455,211.02
Earnings for March		602,603.28
Total for three months		$1,348,490.29
Deduct operating expenses:		
For January	$291,286.21	
For February	263,228.22	
For March	330,000.00	803,624.43
Balance		$544,865.67
Less interest and sinking fund as follows:		
Three months on 1st mortgage	$91,875.00	
Three months on 2d mortgage	90,300.00	
Three months on 3d mortgage	35,000.00	
Three months on Chicago depot bonds	1,737.50	
Three months on interest and sinking fund on Allegheny bridge bonds	6,000.00	
Sinking fund of 1 p cent. on 1st and 2d mortgages, for three months	26,025.00	
		250,937.50
Leaving a balance of		$93,928.18

Which is applicable to dividends and subject to the order of the board. The above balance is unexpended and unappropriated income is equal to a dividend of 4.52 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock.

The small earnings for January were caused, as you are aware, by an almost total suspension of the business of the railway for about one-fourth of the whole month, arising out of a combination of the locomotive engineers to interfere with the police and management of the railway.

It would not be prudent at this time to divide all the surplus earnings, as unforeseen contingencies may affect future earnings, and to enable the company to make full dividends in advance times, a surplus fund ought to be accumulated. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) G. W. CASS, President.

To the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.

Upon the reading of the above report, it was unanimously resolved to declare a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the quarter year from January 1 to March 31, 1864, payable at the office or agency of the company on the 15th day of May next.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, April 15, 1864.

The market was largely excited yesterday, speculation being the order of the day. The man that can't speculate is an outsider. He don't belong to the present fast age. The fevers that raged most were the oil, the flour, and the groceries; in fact, the fever was general. The weather was pleasant for April, but would not suit May very well. Business on the wharf was not so active as we have seen it on many occasions. The tonnage in port for some days past was large. The Armenia, for St. Paul, departed with a full trip; when she returns she will be able to divide a portion of her receipts among her fortunate owners. The Sallie List will leave for Nashville to-day. The Leoni Leoti will get off for Louisville this after noon. The Argonaut, No. 2, has most of her freight on board for St. Paul. Her accommodate and are of the first order. The Goody Friends is announced for Cincinnati this day. The Delaware paid us a flying visit, unloaded her freight, and left on her return trip in a bad humor. Well, who cares? The attraction at the landing is the new steamer S. M. Mepham. The Julia, from Zanesville, will be found at the landing this morning. She will return at 4 p. m. on Saturday. At the Allegheny landing business was brisk. The only article of commerce was oil. The receipts amounted to 3,760 bbls. The sale of crude oil was large. Among the sales we note as follows:

BUTTER—The market was very firm, whilst the receipts have fallen off. The supply was not sufficient to meet the wants of the home demand. Sales 1400 lbs fresh roll, at 40@43c. Some were holding out for 45c.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen short of the demand. Prices nominal at 20@22.

HAY—The receipts yesterday were larger, but not sufficient to have any effect on prices. We note sales of 13 loads at $26, 40@42. Baled was disposed of at $31@$33 per ton.

SEEDS—The market was inactive. The sales made, were in a small way for local purposes, viz: Clover, $8,00@$8,12. Timothy, $3,00@$3,25. Flax was nominal, and not in much request.

FLOUR.—The market yesterday was excited and prices further advanced, closing last evening with an upward tendency. The advance is purely speculative; the only wonder is why it has not advanced before. The advance in New York was from 10 to 20c ₱ bbl; the rates here leaving no margin for shipping. The sales for this market were liberal; we quote as follows: Extra Fam., 100 bbls $8,00; 150 do, $7,7½@8,00; 160 do, $7,75@8,00; 300 bbls Extra $7,50; Extra Fam. $7,50@7,75; 300 bbls extra Fam. $7,75@8,25; 400 bbls Extra Fam., $8,00@8,25; 50 bbls do, $8,00@8,25; 55 do, $8,00 and 150 do, $7,75@8,00.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand was limited, in Apples. Sales 70 bushels at 10c. Peaches range from 17½@18c. The stock on hand is not large.

GRAIN—The market was further excited today, with large offers. Holders generally were shy. Corn—Sales 6 car loads at $1 25 ₱ bushel; 160 bushels do at $1 22@1 25. Wheat—Prices have further advanced. Sales 3,000 bushels Red at $1 45@1 51. Oats in fair demand. Sales 600 bu. at 83@85c. Barley—The last sale we reported was at $1 40 for Spring.

Feed—Firm; prices advancing. We quote nominally, at Middlings, from store, $2; Seconds, $1 70; Bran, $1 40 ₱ cwt.

POTATOES.—Firm. Sales of 130 bbls at $3 20@3 25 ₱ bbl.

APPLES.—Market firm with a good demand. Sales of 50 bbls at $4 00.

GROCERIES.—The market was firm with an active demand. Sugar—Sales of 14 hhds Cuba at 17c. 10 do Orleans at 18@19c; Coffee Sugars, 25@25½c; Crushed Sugar was held at 27c. Molasses—Sales of new at $1 00@1 05, and 57@60c. Coffee—Sales of 45 sacks of Rio at 45@46c.

FISH—The market was active with the following sales: White Fish—Sales of 20 half bbls at $8 00; Lake Herring—Sales of 75 half bbls at $5 50; Mackerel—Sales of 75 half bbls, large No. 3, at $6 75.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a fair demand. Sales 145 boxes prime English Dairy at 15, 15½@16c.

WHISKY—The market was more active; sales 30 bbls at $1,25; 30 do, do; sales 160 bbls, one half rye, balance corn, at $1,40 ₱ gal.

LIME—Sales 75 bbls at $1,50 ₱ barrel.

BACON—The market ruled firm, with a liberal demand, especially for the better descriptions. The stock in this market will soon be exhausted at the rate sales are being made. We note as follows: 20,000 lbs Shoulders, 11¾; 10,000 do Plain Hams, 15½; 10,000 do Ribbed Sides, 13; 10,000 do C. Hams, 16½; 10,000 do Clear Sides, 15; 12,000 do assorted at the same figures. It may be proper to note that some dealers are asking a shade higher figures.

LARD OIL—Market firm. Sales 50 bbls No. 1 at $1 15.

PIG METAL—We have nothing new to state in regard to this article. The stock in first hands is small, with a good demand. Prices have undergone no change, but is evidently looking upward.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, April 15, 1864.

The oil trade yesterday ran wild. The demand was active and the sales of Crude were the largest we have ever reported in one day—exceeding ten thousand barrels. This was a pretty fair amount of business for one day. Matters in the oil district moved along in regular order. There was no advance in prices. The parties that desired oil paid the asking rates, closed their contracts, and went off to seek more openings. Both buyers and sellers went to work in earnest. They had cheerful countenances and smiling faces. They looked and felt as if they had done a good days work. No doubt they had. A number of dealers who have made it a custom to sell their oil in this market, changed their mind and have ordered their consigners to forward the same East. The Pennsylvania Rail Road is taxed to its utmost capacity at this time. In the meantime we come to the sales which were as follows:

CRUDE.—Sales including the packages; 2,000 bbls at 28c; 500 bbls at 28c; 320 bbls do at 28c 300 bbls do at 28c; 500 bbls do at 29c; sales 1,000 bbls the terms were withheld; sales of crude in bulk or packages returned viz: 2,000 bbls 28c; 1,500 bbls do at 28½c; 427 bbls do at 28c 1,000 bbls do at 28.

Refined oils were firm, but seemed to be neglected. The heavy transactions in crude preclude the possibility of operating to any extent in anything else. Sales of 150 bbls free up river oil at 54c. Bonded was held at 57@58c, whilst some were holding out for 60c.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

Sill & Co, 50 bbls benzine, for Philadelphia.
J Reed, Jr., & Co, 35 bbls oil, for Philadelphia.
North American Oil Co, 50 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Clarke & Co, 112 bbls refined, for New York.
Lucesco Oil Co, 44 bbls benzine, for Phila.
W A Chapman, 167 bbls crude for N. Y.
D Kirk, 55 bbls crude, for N. Y.

Receipts of Oil per Allegheny River.

J R McCune, 203 bbls; Richardson, Hawley & Co, 1,386 do; Duncan, Dunlap & Co, 100 do; Clark & Co, 60 do; Fisher Bro, 148 do; Brewer, Burke & Co, 150 do; R Ashworth, 50 do; J Wilkins, 918 do; S McKelsey, 44 do; J Gallagher, 88 do. Total receipts, 39,600 bbls.

Highwines at Chicago.

Received to-day 320 barrels. The market for Highwines during the past week has been from day to day a scene of wild excitement and activity, and prices have advanced since the date of our last weekly review, 15@16c ₱ gallon. The following table shows the transactions during the week:

Daily Transactions in Highwines during the Week.

Date.	Bbls. sold.	Price.
April 6	5,000	$1 01 @1,03½
April 7	4,800	1 04 @1,06½
April 8	3,000	1 06 @1.07
April 9	6,000	1.06½@1.11
April 11	9,300	1.10½@1.15
April 12	3,400	1.14 @1.15½

To-day there was still a strong speculative demand, and the market advanced 3@4c ₱ gallon over the extreme prices paid yesterday on Change. Sales were: 500 bbls in lots at $1.15¾; 1,500 bbls do at $1.15; 500 bbls at $1.14; 100 bbls, buyer's option this week, at $1.16.

Philadelphia Metal Market.

IRON—There is a good demand for Pig Metal at fully former rates, with some further small sales of Anthracite to note at $54@55 cash, which rates are now refused for future delivery, the makers generally being sold up, and asking much higher figures. The inquiry is mostly for forge iron. 150 tons Scotch pig sold at $54 cash. Blooms and boiler plates are scarce and high, and manufactured iron in good demand, the mills generally being full of orders for some time to come.

LEAD—Scarce, and held above the views of buyers, with little or no stock here to operate in.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

Fish—The market is firmer and there is rather more doing in Mackerel, with sales of some 2000 bbls, shore Fish to note from the wharf at $17¾, $11½ and $8¾ for the three numbers; an invoice of Bay Mackerel sold at $16¾ for 8, and $12¼ for 2s. Store prices range at $17¾@18 for 1s, $12 and $13¾ for medium and large 2s, $8 75 for medium and $11@11¾ ₱ bbl. for large 3s. Pickled Herring sell at from $4¾ to $7 ₱ bbl. for Eastport and Labrador, and Dry Cod at $6 ₱ quintal.

Providence Market.

The Providence *Journal* reports business very fair in domestic cotton and woolen goods, at satisfactory prices, and it looks now as if the reasonable expectations of manufacturers would not be disappointed. Demand for most kinds of goods, even at advanced prices, quite equal to supply, and some styles of cottons sold square up with the production. Printing cloths, sales of week 45,000 ps, viz: 8000 60x64 15¾c; 4500 do 16c; 5000 do 16¾c; 18,000 61x64 16¼c; 12,000 16¾c.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER STARLIGHT—F Sellers & Co, 200 boxes soap; J Gardner, 2 hhds bacon; A Bain, 9 pkgs; R Robinson, 36 hhds bacon; I. Purcell, 10 hhds whisky; Fahnestock & Co, 614 pkgs; Dalzell & Sons, 4 hhds bacon; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 2 tcs hams; Schoenmaker & Lang, 30 do; Watt & Wilson, 4 hhds bacon; E Edmundson, 9 sacks; W R Bogg, 78 pkgs; J. Fleming lot of sundries; H. McSwiggen 35 bbls of flour; J. Benny Jr 1,165 pks of B meat, Thos Arbuckle 112 pks, Clarke & co 169 pks meat 114 hhds tallow, 211 tcs lard 143 bbls pork, 61 cases tobacco, 150 bbls oil, 50 do whiskey, 392 do flour, 300 sks wheat.

Louisville.

PER DELAWARE—Lambert & Shipton, 25 bb's tobacco; Muruaud & Cormor, 1 hhd and 1 bx tobacco; John Grazier, 3 hhds, 1 bx do; Wyman & Son, 8 hhds do, 2 pkg; H. Dallingar, 2 hhds tobacco; John Grier, 8 hhds do; J. Heel, 6 hhds Culp & Shepherd, 50 bbls flour; John Roth, 4 bbls wine; Knox & McKee 55 bgs bran; Clarke & Co 81 hhds tobacco, 83 bbls whisky, 2 sacks feathers, 38 bbls bristles, 953 dry hides.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reported for the Commercial:

ALLEGHENY, April 14, 1864.

CATTLE—The demand was active, and sales were regular. The principal transactions were to butchers. All good cattle find ready purchasers at the outside figures. The sales were as follows:

SALES OF CATTHE PER CWT.

Myers & Bro. sold 300 head at $6@7,50.
Myers & Bro. retailed 100 head at $7@7,50.
Trowerman & Co., sold 37 head at $7@7,30.
Trowerman & Co., sold 40 head at $7@7,75.
Trowerman & Marks sold 253 head at $5,75@8.
J. Cullen sold 17 head at $6,80.
L. Rothchilds & Co. sold at 7,75.
Krouse & Good, sold 22 head at 7@6,75.
C. Marks & Co. sold 37 head at 7,50.
F. Carr, sold 34 head at 7@7,75.
D. Shaffer, said 29 head at 7,75.
Merrick & Dowd sold 40 head at 7,00@8,00.
J. McAllister sold 20 head at 7,00.

The above sales were made principally to butchers in a retail way.

SALES OF SHEEP PER HEAD.

SHEEP—We could only learn of two lots that were disposed of as follows:

J. G. Seanor sold 115 head at $5 50.
J. G. Seanor sold 62 head at $5.
James Quail sold 150 head at $7.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

HOGS—Scarce and in demand. The only sales were:

H Heshsenging sold 60 head at $8 50.
J Seymour sold 25 head at 7 75.

The number weighed at the scales were: Cattle, 528; Hogs, 25; Sheep, 255.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

[REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.]

EAST LIBERTY, April 14, 1864.

The cattle market during the week was firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions. The sales were restricted for the best of all reasons, the amount in hand would not admit of large transactions. Most dealers preferred shipping East and taking the chances. The weather during most of the time was unfavorable. The receipts of cattle for the week amounted to 2,844 head. Dealers were enabled to obtain pretty much any figures they chose to demand. The markets East and West were excited and irregular. The following are the sales that came under our notice, being the official receipts as per date:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sh'p	H'ses	Mule
April 7, No. of Cars	30	44	4	2	—
April 8, No. of Cars	25	16	4	1	—
April 9, No. of Cars	20	12	2	2	—
April 10, No. of Cars	15	32	3	2	—
April 11, No. of Cars	11	12	4	—	4
April 11, No. of Cars	17	6	6	4	1
Total	122	122	23	11	5

No of head received. 2,844 6,314 1,239 254 81

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Myers & Bro. bought 48 head at $6 50.
Myers & Bro. bought 40 head at $6 25.
Holmes & Piffer sold 51 head, delivered in Baltimore, at $7.
Rice & Co. sold 125 head at $7 25.
Rice & Co. sold 61 head, delivered in Baltimore, at $8 00.
Rice & Co. sold 18 head, delivered in Baltimore, at $8 00.

CATTLE SHIPPED TO BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA.

Myers & Bro. shipped, for Government, 900 head.

HOGS.

The market was very firm, with a good demand. The receipts, although large, were destined for the eastern markets. The total amount of receipts were 6,314 head.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Co. bought 270 (av'g 270) at $8 25.
Holmes & Piffer sold 203 at $8 55.
Krouse & Co, sold 216 at $8 56.
Wm. M. Tilden sold 644 (av'g 290) at $8 87.

HOGS SHIPPED TO NEW YORK AND PHIL'A.

Wm. M. Tilden, through John Reyenthaler forwarded 5,000 head.

SHEEP—We did not learn of a single transaction. The receipts amounted to 1,239 head, all of which were forwarded east.

Chicago Lumber Market.

During the past week the activity of the market has been considerably stimulated by the arrival of a fair number of cargoes from Grand river, Kewanee, Kalamazoo and Manitowoc, thus giving the most practical intimation of the re-opening of the spring trade. In addition to which, lumber dealers, inspectors, and agents of all kinds are all on their old posts, with as keen an eye to business as ever. The cargoes already arrived have generally sold at high figures, and without any avoidable delay. The chief want appears to be Flooring, and the better descriptions of lumber, of which the stocks through the city had been almost exhausted, although common boards and dry lumber of all descriptions is scarce and difficult to obtain.

Shingles have been a little more active, but city buyers are still very cautious, apparently anticipating that lower prices will yet obtain. Upon what grounds their calculations are based, considering the present high figures paid for first-class lumber, from which alone they can be made, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain.

Lath is scarce, and somewhat in nominal supply; prices are consequently high.

Sales to-day: Cargo schooner Muskegun, from Kalamazoo, 225,000 sawed shingles at $3 70; 60,000 lumber joists and scantlings, from Swan Creek, at $15. Cargo schooner Irwin, from Kalamazoo, 100,000 sawed shingles, thin, at $3 60; 55,000 Vossburg lumber, rafted, at $16. We quote:

LUMBER.

First clear, ₱ 1,000 feet		$45.00@50.00
Second clear	do	40.00@45.00
Third clear,	do	35.00@38.00
Stock boards		25.00@27.00
Mix'd or select boards		30.00@35.00
Common boards, dry		17.50@18.00
Fencing		19.00@20.00
Cull boards		14.00
First clear flooring, rough		38.00@42.00
Second do	do	36.00@40.00
Common flooring, rough		33.00@36.00
Siding clear, dressed		32.00
Second clear		20.00@22.00
Common clear		17.00@18.00
Mix'd sorts		22.00@28.00
Shaved shingles, A ₱ M		4.00@ 4.25
Shaved shingles, No. 1		3.75@ 4.00
Cedar shingles		3.50@ 3.75
Sawed shingles, A		4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1		3.75@ 4.00
Lath, ₱ 1,000 pieces		5.00@ 5.50
Posts, ₱ 1,000		14.00@18.00
Pickets		16.00@17.00

New York Tallow Market.

Sales since our last, 325,000 lbs at 12¾@13½c, and 45,000 lbs grease at 12@12½c ₱ lb. The week's business in tallow Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus:

"The sales during the past week have been more numerous, and the demand for all descriptions has been very brisk. During the fore part of the week we note some sales of prime brands in hhds at 12¾@12¾c, and quite a large parcel or some a shade better than ordinary at 12½c. There were some sales of Sandwich Islands in ironbound packages at 12@12¼c. We note sales quite a large parcel of Eastern at 13¼c, a superior article, equal to Butchers' Association. The sales of New York Butchers' Association during the week amount to about 200 hhds, at 13¼c. The small stock of tallow at present tends to stiffen the price of all grades. We note a sale of Southern brand at 13c. for all this month's rendering. To-day the demand for prime brands is brisk and the amount offered on the market is very small. The demand for different kinds of Grease is very brisk, and the article is very scarce. At the close to-day the market is very firm, and we quote Prime at 13c.@13¼c., and the indications are that prices will advance. The demand and consumption has been quite active, and Soap Tallow has brought 12½c. We quote sales of some prime City Rendered at 13½c. Price this day, 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¼c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9½c.; 1862, 8¾c.; 1863, 12c."

Chicago Oil Market.

Petroleum—There has been no improvement in the previously limited supply of the market. Prices have ruled very firm throughout the week and owing to a further advance made by Cleveland and Pittsburgh refiners, we note an advance during the week of 1c on best White and Straw Oil. We still note the receipt, almost daily, of small lots of wild-cat brands, which are being offered at 60c, and even lower, in round lots. Prime Oils are, however, freely selling at 62c in round lots. Benzole is in very small supply, and firm at present quotations. We quote:

White oil, 110 to 120 test	.62@64c
Straw oil	.60@62c
Benzole	.30@35c

The Wheat Crop in Ohio.

The Xenia *Torchlight* says: "We continue to talk with our farmers as they come in to renew their subscriptions, about their wheat crops, and we are glad to say that the prospect improves with the season. There will be much good wheat yet, and from our present information we may look for at least as much as we raised last year."

We learn that in the heavy wheat producing counties of St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale and Lenawee, Mich., and generally through the southern portion of the State, a fair to average crop of wheat is expected. The breadth of surface sown last fall will probably fall a little short of the previous year, though those best informed generally place it upon a fair average of those of previous years.

New-Bedford Market.

Week ending April 11.—Sperm—We notice more inquiry since our last, and the sales have been about equal for export and home demand. We quote: 483 bbls in parcels, at $1 60, and 242 do at $1 58 ₱ gallon, to the trade. For export, 460 bbls here at a price not transpired: 269 bbls in Fairhaven at $1 60 ₱ gallon, and 300 do in Boston at same price, the market closing with further inquiry. Whale—is quiet but firm. The only sales since our last have been 150 bbls Northern at $1 10, and 80 do South Sea, at $1 07 ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	bbls Sperm.	bbls Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	7,688	7,050	154,300
Same time last year	7,780	14,040	127,700

—[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

Chicago Metal Market.

PIG IRON.—There has been no improvement in the supply. Several of the leading descriptions are quoted nominally, there being for the present none in the market. Previous quotations firm and unchanged. We quote:

Scotch Pig No. 1	$70 00
Massillon, No 1	65 00
Massillon, No. 1	60 00
Lake Superior	65 00
Union Pig Iron A No. 1	64 00
Union Pig Iron No. 2	62 50
Union Pig Iron B No. 2	58 00

New York Metal Market.

Iron—The market for Scotch Pig has been more active, and prices are much firmer in sympathy with the rapid advance of gold and exchange; sales of 3,000 tons, closing at $51@53 per ton, cash. American Pig is scarce, and prices tend upward, closing at $52@54 for No. 1 best brands.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese,	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Deleware	Ross	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Deleware	Ross	Cincinnati.
Armenia	McCallam	St. Paul.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were thirteen feet six inches water in the channel and at about a stand. The weather is changeable.

THE steamer Armenia left yesterday for St. Louis, with one of the best trips of the season.

THE fine packet Sallie List, Capt. Neal, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville.

THE fine steamer Leni Leoti, Capt. Shepherd, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Friday.

THE steamer Goody Friends, Capt. Murray, leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville on Friday. Passengers and shippers will please bear this in mind.

THE following steamers were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Thursday:—Jennie Hubbs, Jewess, Alpha, Gem, Golden Era, New York, Arizonia, and Citizen.

THE new side wheel steamer, building under the superintendence of Capt. B. Johnston is progressing rapidly. When finished she will rank among the finest boats afloat, and for speed she will report her own arrival.

THE magnificent steamer M. S. Mepham is still the great attraction at the landing. She will leave for St. Louis on Saturday, positively. Those persons that wish to see something extra would do well to pay her a visit.

CAPT. HAIGHT'S new steamer Kearney is announced for St. Paul on Saturday. This boat was built under the superintendence of Capt. Haight, and has been fitted out in a superior manner. We shall have more to say about her again.

THE first class passenger steamer Argonaut No. 3, Capt. Porter, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. Persons going that way will do well to give this boat a call. Capt. McCarty, who has charge of the office, will be certain to see that passengers are well cared for.

THE fine steamer Leni Leoti, Capt. A. S. Shepherd, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat. She is in charge of as noble a set of officers as can be found. Capt. D. Mooney, who has charge of the office, has no superior in his line.

THE well known passenger steamer Goody Friends, Capt. Murray, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is well found in every respect, has fine accommodations and attentive officers. Capt. Lorenz, who has charge of the office, is a general favorite. Passengers with him will be well cared for.

IN TOWN.—We had the pleasure, yesterday, of meeting Capt. Frank M. Cayton, of St. Louis. The Captain has just returned from an Eastern tour of inspection. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health. He is sound on the "Union" question; has plenty of friends, and does honor to their friendship on hand, to cap the climax, he has agreed to go as chief pilot of the floating palace steamer, M. S. Mepham. We will be liberal. We don't envy Capt. Frank, but wish him and "his" long life, health and prosperity.

THE magnificent packet, "M. S. Mepham," Capt. Shaw, will take her departure during the present week. Mr. Jewett Wilcox, who has charge of the office, has a busy time getting things in order. It is certainly worth a day's journey just to look at the splendid arrangements, to say nothing of the extras. We merely allude to the Turkish carpets with English strips, the Chickering Grand Piano—the finest instrument ever placed on board a steamer; the owners after going East, examining the stock there on hand, came back and purchased the present one from C. C. Mellor. The Bridal Chamber is about as handsome as a picture. Taking her altogether, she is the most extensively fitted out boat we have ever seen. We would advise all who can to pay her a visit. Our artizans have vied with each other to see who could most excel.

ST. LOUIS.

The commanders of the City of Alton, Hillman, Nannie Byers and Groesbeck, were arrested here for not reporting arrival of their steamers according to orders.

The Mary E. Forsyth, Captain Cameron, from Memphis, had a fine trip of cotton, &c.

The great Constitution left for New Orleans last evening with an entirely unparalleled trip, her guards being in the water. She has 1,700 tons of freight, 1,000 men and a drove of cattle. The Empire City, having loaded nearly to her guards, got away last evening for Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

The Mississippi continues rising finely its entire length, and is now navigable at all points for the largest class of boats.

The City Engineer reports the advance two feet for the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and at dusk last evening it was still swelling at about the same rate.

There is a channel depth of at least fifteen feet to Cairo, and a big river below.

The Upper Mississippi is in fine boating order all the way down, and steadily advancing.

A Missouri river pilot arrived from Lexington yesterday, and reports all the side streams on the Missouri booming, which will soon swell the "Big Muddy" to the dignity of a respectable stream.

The Illinois is rising, with a good boating stage all the way down.

Business remains brisk at the Wharf with ample tonnage to all points. Freights are rather scarce to Memphis, but offering freely to New Orleans at the following rates:

Alcohol	$3 50	per barrel
Ale and Beer	3 00	" "
Apples, eggs, onions and beans	1 50	" "
Flour	1 50	" "
Pork	2 75	" "
Pound Freight	1 00	per hun.
Way freight	1 00	" "
Stock	26 00	per head
Hogs	3 50	" "
Cabin passage	50 00	" "

THE SINKING OF THE KEY WEST.—The fine new steamer Key West, No. 4, left Little Rock on the 1st instant for down the Arkansas river. She had proceeded to pass Paw Paw Landing, about twenty miles below the rock, when she struck a snag and soon sunk. We learn that no lives were lost, but could not learn whether she had much of a cargo on at the time of her sinking. The steamer had been lately purchased by the Government, was new, and probably worth—as such stock sells now—some thirty thousand dollars. Our informant did not understand whether her loss was total or not; we consequently, cannot tell whether or not she can be raised.

CINCINNATI.

The hospital steamer Woodford, of the Marine Brigade, struck upon the rocks in passing over the falls of Red River at Alexandria, and sunk. No lives were lost. She will prove a total loss, as the river was rising quite fast at the time of the accident.

The officers and crew of the Key West No. 4 recently sunk in Arkansas River, arrived here on Wednesday evening, on the Sallie List.

The Steamboat Captains' Benevolent Association was wound up yesterday by the appointment of Captains Daniel Collier, John Bugher and T. F. Eckert, as Commissioners to settle up all claims and finished business. There is a surplus fund of some seven thousand dollars in the treasury, which will doubtless be returned to those who have heretofore paid tonnage tax. The question, however, is not definitely settled.

Business on the landing continues dull. There is an abundance of tonnage in port, but freight is scarce. Shipments are made to New Orleans at $1,50 per hundred; to